



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVIII., No. 15 (Series No. 1629).

(The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.)

PAGE	PAGE
American Letter 39	Marriages 42
At the Counter 46	Observations and Reflec- tions 47
Bankruptcy Reports 41	Patent Specifications <i>Col. Supp.</i>
Births 42	Personalities 43
Books, New 57	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:
Business Changes 45	Council Meeting 53
Character Notes <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Poisonings 41
Chemical Society 55	Practical Notes and For- mule 44
College Notes <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Royal Institution 55
Coming Events <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Scottish News 37
Companies 42	South African News 38
Contracts 44	Trade-marks Applied For Trade Notes 60
Correspondence 60	Trade Report 53
Deaths 43	Westminster Wisdom 52
Editorial Articles—	Winter Session:
Phosphate Baking-pow- der 48	Grimsby, N.U.A.P., Yarmouth, Women Pharmacists, Birken- head 56
The Pharmaceutical Lookout 49	Mansfield, Harrogate, West Ham, Tun- bridge Wells, C.A.A., Chemist-Opticians ... 57
The Quarter's Trade ... 50	
Notes 51	
English and Welsh News 34	
Examination Results ... 54	
French News 37	
Gazette 41	
India and the East 39	
Information Department 46	
Irish News 36	
Legal Reports 39	

IMMEDIATELY AFTER EASTER.

Manufacturers and Proprietors of chemists' merchandise will be given a special opportunity of placing particulars of their specialities before an augmented circle of buyers abroad. An extra circulation (carefully selected) will be given to the

Colonial Issue

of

The Chemist and Druggist.

This distribution is in addition, of course, to the usual weekly circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at home and abroad, unequalled in value and number. The Publisher is busy booking special spaces for the Colonial Issue, and those who have not already sent "copy" and instructions should do so at once. The date of publication is

April 29.

The postal address is 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Included in the three pages of replies to correspondents are numerous good working formulas. They begin on p. 62.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, of Brisbane, communicates interesting facts in regard to the decomposition and evaporation of ethyl nitrite and its preparation (p. 60).

The Board of Trade returns show still further improvement in British export trade during March. We give particulars for that month, as well as for the quarter (p. 50).

Advertising questions are further discussed by correspondents. Mr. Gibson Dixon objects to proprietary advertisers giving so much prominence to companies' names and so little to chemists' (p. 61).

Xrayser II. is archaeological and reminiscent this week. His notes include pharmacy words in the latest part of the Oxford English Dictionary, and some medical lore in papyri from the Rylands library (p. 47).

Sir J. J. Thomson has described to the Royal Institution a new method of chemical analysis, whereby the atomic weight of elements is determined in a millionth of a second with 0.00001 gram of substance. Particulars are given on p. 55.

During the past ten years the number of students of pharmacy registered in Great Britain has been only about a third of the number registered in any one of the three previous decades. The figures are given in an editorial article, and it is shown that the new proposals will expedite the ruin of statutory qualification in pharmacy (p. 49).

The Medical Department of the Local Government Board (England) has issued a report on phosphate baking-powders, in which Dr. Hamill discusses the presence of calcium sulphate in such powders and in self-raising flour. The report is epitomised in an article on p. 48, and another report from the same source on bleached flour on p. 51.

The chemistry of Shensi rhubarb has been worked out in the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, with the result that it is shown that the chief purgative effect of the drug is due to certain resins in it. The results have been communicated to the Chemical Society, and are given on p. 55, where also we report the latest results from the associated laboratory at Dartford on the syntheses of ergot and jaborandi principles (p. 56).

The Week's News.

The names of a number of Irish pharmacists and druggists have been removed from the registers (p. 53).

Aberdeen chemists have succeeded in getting the Parish Council to agree to pay better prices for medicines dispensed (p. 37).

The olive oil case, in which Mr. Frenkel sued the Produce Brokers Co. for damages, has been settled on terms. See report on p. 39.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has decided to present an address to King George V. when he visits Dublin in July (p. 53).

The results of the April Minor and Major Examinations in Edinburgh and London, and of the Preliminary Pharmaceutical Examination in Dublin, will be found on p. 54.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor is to be chairman of the Grand Committee on the Shops Bill (p. 52). The C.D.A. and the National Chamber of Trade object to parts of the Bill (p. 34). So do some Chemists' Associations (pp. 56-57).

Mr. Glyn-Jones has put questions this week to most of the Ministers about the facilities given to the Civil Service Supply Association to get and deliver orders to clerks in the departments during business hours (p. 52). On Wednesday he also put the question to the President of the Board of Education, and, getting the same answer, asked if the same facilities would be given to school teachers. Mr. Runciman wanted notice of this supplementary question.

Trade and Market Matters.

The influence of the approaching holidays has made itself felt on the markets, price alterations having been few. Cod-liver oil is decidedly lower, quicksilver "seconds," turpentine, and Japanese slab camphor (c.i.f.) being also cheaper. Bromides may advance, as already the price of pure bromine has been advanced 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hydrobromic acid and codeine are dearer (p. 58).

B

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The premises of Boots, Ltd., in High Street, Lewes, were damaged recently by a runaway horse.

The shop of Boots, Ltd., at High Street, Ilford, was visited by burglars last week-end, silver and other goods to the value of about 30*l.* being stolen.

The British Section of the Turin International Exhibition will contain two completely-equipped laboratories for demonstrating the use of the exhibits.

A Fulham chemist, in giving evidence at an inquest on April 8, said that he believed that about 90 per cent. of the morphine sold was bought by those who were addicted to the drug-habit.

At the window-dressing competition in connection with the shopping week which closed at Rotherham on Saturday, the second prize in the section "Goods to Use" was won by H. Davy's Exors., chemists, Bridgegate.

At Cardiff recently the explosion of a ginger-beer bottle, containing calcium carbide, caused the death of a tin-worker named Parker, who was amusing some children. A piece of glass severed an artery in his neck. The children escaped injury.

The Braintree chemists, in company with the other local tradesmen, have adopted the following hours of closing: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, 7.30 P.M. from May to September, and 7 P.M. from October to April; Thursdays, 1 P.M.; Fridays, 8 P.M.; and Saturdays, 10 P.M.

A circular has been issued by the Central Coronation Bonfires Committee, of which Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., is a Hon. co-Secretary. The circular gives explicit directions for building and time of lighting fires, which may be useful to chemists in the country. Copies can be obtained from Mr. T. H. W. Idris, 120 Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.

The Sculcoates Guardians, Hull, on April 11 appointed Mr. W. B. Kenny, chemist and druggist, 17 Fulford Street, Hull, as outdoor dispenser, at a salary of 120*l.*, rising to 130*l.* Mr. Kenny has managed a branch for his father, Mr. T. Kenny, pharmacist, Beverley Road, Hull, for two years. Mr. Ernest Castle, Ph.C., Hull, and Mr. Archibald McEwan, chemist and druggist, Glasgow, were the other two selected candidates.

Judgment has been delivered at Chester in the appeal of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, of Winnington, Northwich, against the assessment of 35,000*l.* for rating purposes of their works in the three townships of Winnington, Barnton, and Northwich, by the Northwich Union Assessments Committee. The Judge reduced the assessment to 27,030*l.*, entering judgment for appellants, with costs. It was suggested that the figures for the other two townships, Lostock and Middlewich, might be agreed upon.

About sixty girls employed in the filling department at the aerated water works of Messrs. Idris, Ltd., Camden Town, London, N.W., struck work as a result of the dismissal of a Mrs. Lowin, President of the local Branch of Women Workers. Dissatisfaction has been rife among the girls for some time past and they allege that Mrs. Lowin has been "victimised" by dismissal. Mr. W. T. W. Idris, one of the directors, states that Mrs. Lowin was late on two occasions and had used bad language to the timekeeper, thus leaving no other course open but to dismiss her. No dislocation of business has resulted.

Poison-licences.

At the meeting of the London County Council on April 11, poison-licences were granted to the under-mentioned assistants: Henry Miller (T. S. Ware, 1902, Ltd.), Henry Richard Williams (Thomas Peed); Enoch Evison and Albert Edward Hamling (Barrie & Brown); Alfred Edward Vasey, Raymond Parks, and William Moody (Carter, Page & Co.); Alfred Dawkins and Francis

William George Derrick (James Veitch & Sons, Ltd.); and Edward Albert Naldrift (Robert Neal & Sons). The fee for the assistant's licence is only 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Drugging of Horses.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yorkshire Farmers' Union, held at Doncaster on April 8, reference was made to the practice of drugging horses, which it was stated seems to be on the increase. Mr. W. Dodson, Sprotboro, near Doncaster, moved—

That the Government be asked to pass such a Bill as will more effectually deal with men in charge of horses, and give greater protection to owners of stock by stopping the sale of drugs by qualified chemists to any persons unless it can be shown for what purpose such drug is intended, and then only that they be sold to persons known to the seller of such articles.

Mr. Bradley (Penistone) said that it was easier for a man to purchase a pound than a quarter of an ounce of arsenic. Some firms gave recipes for sheep-dipping, and other things, and among the ingredients one would find "two pounds of arsenic." These farm men went to some chemist who knew them, and bought the ingredients separately, stating they were going to mix them up when they got back. In this way it was very easy for them to obtain arsenic. They knew they would not get it if they asked for it in a crude state. No man should be allowed to give poisons to horses. The chemists' trade papers would render a great service if they would make reference to this matter. What they wanted to urge was that chemists should use the greatest care and discretion as to whom they supplied these things. The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Institute of Chemistry.

In response to representations made by various Fellows and Associates of the Institute, the Council of the Institute have appointed a special committee to investigate and report fully on the suggestion that academic costume should be sanctioned for the use of members of the Institute. The special committee has invited Fellows and Associates to communicate their views on this matter to the Registrar as soon as possible. Part II. of the Proceedings of the Institute for 1911 contains the President's address at the annual meeting. It is announced also that the Council has resolved that candidates who have taken the B.Sc. degree of Bristol University and the B.Sc. (Tech.) of Manchester University be entitled to apply for admission to the Institute's examinations. Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., has been elected to the Council in the place of Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, who has been appointed Examiner in General Chemistry.

Wine-licences.

The medicated-wine licences granted to the following chemists have been confirmed:

Mr. Geo. Edward Maddison, Pelton Fell.

Mr. Thos. Harold Cheetham, Langley Park.

Mr. Henry James Bates, West Stanley.

Mr. Sidney Richard Blackburn, Burnopfield.

Mr. Wm. Nimmo Scott, East Boldon.

Mr. Wm. Henry Iley, Shotton Colliery, the licence to sell wines and sweets being confirmed for medicated wines only.

At the Aberayron Petty Sessions on March 29, an off wine-licence was granted by Mr. W. J. Evans, Tynmawr Pharmacy, New Quay, Cardiganshire.

The Shops Bill.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Chemists' Defence Association it was decided to memorialise the Home Secretary with regard to some of the defects in the Shops Bill. The directors recognise that there is a good deal in the Bill which is calculated to be useful to shopkeepers and their employes, but they feel that some of the proposed rules may work out harshly in practice.

The National Chamber of Trade has informed the Home Secretary that "unless some assurances could be given as to the reinstatement of the universal compulsory half-holiday, as set out in the original Bill; the definition of a shop assistant; and compulsory cessation of an assistant's work for two nights each week at 8 P.M., as in the amended Bill, this committee would—though with the very greatest regret—have no other course but to recommend its various chambers and associations to press their representatives

to oppose the Bill when it comes up for second reading in the House of Commons." The Chamber's Executive Committee will, at the annual meeting in Plymouth on April 28, consider the following points:

(1) The omission of the clause providing for compulsory closed half-holiday, with certain exemptions.

(2) Clause 1. The omission of compulsory cessation of working of assistants not later than 8 p.m. on two or three nights per week.

(3) Clause 24. Definition of assistant, which in its present form will exclude 75 per cent. of all shops from the operations of the Bill.

(4) The second schedule, particularly as it respects the sale of newspapers the whole of the day on Sundays.

(5) Minor objections as follows:

Clause 9. Majority of two-thirds ought to be needed to revoke an order.

Clause 11. Restrictions should be stated, so that votes may only be given in two or three sections for one shop.

Clause 13. "Sufficient ventilation." This is too wide. Sufficient for whom? Inspector, employer or workpeople? Either temperature or purity standard ought to be inserted.

Clause 14. Powers of inspectors conferred by Factory Acts are too great, and such powers ought to be defined by by-laws, made by local authority and approved by Home Secretary.

Clause 16. Sale of goods in cases of illness. There should also be added "or death" at end of Section 2. Heaviness of fines, Section 5, should be noted.

Lancashire Notes.

At Liverpool on April 7, it was decided to form an association, with the title Liverpool Wholesale Drug-workers' Association. The objects of the Association are given as:

(1) To promote unity between all engaged in the wholesale drug-trade; (2) to promote a good feeling between employer and employé; (3) to raise and maintain, by means of a weekly or monthly contribution, funds to be applied for the mutual benefit of members; and (4) to abolish all unjust conditions. It is stated 100 employés from the leading Liverpool houses engaged in the wholesale drug-trade have signified to the Secretary their intention of becoming members. Officers and committee were elected *pro tem*.

At the Blackpool Police Court on April 5, Mr. H. P. Withers (President) and Mr. F. Boothroyd (Hon. Treasurer), of the Blackpool Pharmacists' Association, raised the question of witnesses' fees in connection with their evidence in a case of attempted suicide. Mr. Boothroyd said that on August Bank Holiday of last year the police came down upon him as a witness, so that he had to suspend dispensing medicines and the sale of poisons for the time being. When he asked for a fee he was told to leave it for the time being. He wrote to the Chief Constable, who sent a sergeant to say that he was only entitled to a shilling. He would like to know if chemists were entitled to a fee, and also what position they occupied when called upon to give evidence such as on the present occasion. Mr. Withers supported the application. The Deputy Magistrates' Clerk said he was not aware that there was any special provision regarding chemists in the scale of fees for witnesses. The fees would be stretched to the utmost limit. Mr. Boothroyd suggested that their evidence might be considered expert evidence. The Chairman (Mr. W. A. Bamber): You were not called as experts. The proper course was to get the matter altered at the headquarters, the Home Office. The result of the protest was that Messrs. Withers and Boothroyd received a fee of 3s. 6d. each for the half-day's attendance at court.

Nottingham Notes.

Ringworm is rather prevalent just now, there being no fewer than twenty-eight children in Nottingham Workhouse suffering from that malady.

The Central Council of the Unionist Association, at a meeting last week, resolved that when the proper time comes, Mr. W. Marshall Freeman, barrister-at-law, Birmingham, should be asked again to contest the Ilkeston Division of Notts.

The last social evening of the session was held by the Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, at the George Hotel, on April 5. A most enjoyable evening was passed by those present, chiefly owing to the presence of two or three eminent raconteurs.

At a meeting of the creditors of James Barker, lately trading at the Newcastle Arms, High Street, Basford, held last week, the Official Receiver reported liabilities of 398*l.* 5s. 5*d.* and a deficiency of 393*l.* 5s. 5*d.* He added that debtor was formerly a chemist's assistant, and in 1896 he commenced business as a licensed victualler at the City Tavern, Derby.

Several Nottingham pharmacists are taking an active interest in the adult school movement. At a united service of the Notts Union, held at the High Pavement Chapel on April 9, the following chemists were present: Mr. A. E. Beilby, President of the Radford School, Mr. W. Gill, Vice-President of Burnaby Hall School, and Mr. W. Meakin, Vice-President of Sherwood School. Mrs. A. E. Beilby, President of the Radford Women's School, was also present.

Fires.

A disastrous fire broke out on April 6 at the premises of Messrs. Mays & Mackay, Ltd., chemists, 5 and 6 Gun Street, Reading, in the warehouses, at the rear of the shop. Altogether three warehouses were destroyed, the total damage being estimated at over 5,000*l.* The loss is partly covered by insurance.

A destructive fire, which lasted over two hours, occurred at Marshall's Drug Stores, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, on the evening of April 7. The damage is expected to amount to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*, the cellar being gutted, and the whole of the stock in the shop destroyed by smoke and water and breakage. The premises and stock were insured against fire.

From Various Courts.

At Worthing Police Court on April 5, the Chairman of the Magistrates, in fining Maud Athow 1*l.*, inclusive of costs, for stealing a pot of cold-cream (value 6*d.*) from the pharmacy of Mr. A. B. Cortis, Ph.C., 30 South Street, Worthing, said that drink was no excuse for the offence.

At the inquest held on Mary Kirby (74), the wife of Mr. James Wright Kirby, a well-known drug-trade traveller, of 41 Hetherington Road, Loughborough Junction, it was stated that death was due to syncope consequent upon the rupture of the left ventricle of the heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

At the Gateshead Borough Police Court on April 10, Theophilus Ernest Dawson, chemist, 58 High West Street, Gateshead, was charged with having fraudulently converted to his own use 247*l.* 7s. 1*d.*, the moneys of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Dixon, in asking for bail, said that the prisoner had every opportunity of evading justice if he had chosen to take it. Defendant was remanded until April 15, when his solicitor could apply for bail.

At the Lancaster Police Court on April 10, Charles E. Marshall, chemist, 85 Penny Street, Lancaster, and James Potter, confectioner, were formally charged with collecting a crowd by fighting in Brock Street on April 5. The dispute arose over the lease of 81 Penny Street, at which Potter is tenant. According to the police, Potter was the aggressor. The Chairman said that that was a discreditable affair. Both defendants would have to pay 5s. and costs each, or go to the Castle for nine days.

At the inquiry held by the St. Pancras Coroner into the death of Mr. Joseph Levi Curtis (44), chemist, lodging at Worlock Road, Paddington, who was found dead at a pharmacy in Ferdinand Street, N.W., the jury found that deceased died from acute bronchitis accelerated by excessive alcoholism. It was stated that Mr. Curtis left his lodgings a fortnight ago, and that frequent reports reached the police as to the shop being closed and the shutters up before they forced an entrance. He had been dead for four or five days.

During the inquest on a child who died at the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital within twenty-four hours of an operation for the removal of adenoids, the medical evidence showed that there had been hemorrhage into the suprarenal capsules, a condition impossible to diagnose during life. Dr. G. E. Waugh said the hemorrhage was incompatible with life, but how it occurred and how it produced death was a pathological problem not yet solved. "Death from natural causes" was the jury's verdict.

At Birmingham, on April 6, Alice Jackson (18) and Betsy Shannon (12) were committed for trial on a charge of attempting to poison the latter's mother (*C. & D.*, April 1, index folio 459). Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.L.C., county analyst, stated that he found $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of potassium cyanide in the tea sent to him, but the prosecution alleged that the beverage had been tampered with by the elder prisoner after being put in a bottle. A witness employed at Messrs. Lilly's, electroplaters, Barr Street, Birmingham, said that the potassium cyanide in the plating department was accessible to anyone.

Extraordinary conduct was alleged against Dr. W. T. Meagher at the Islington Coroner's Court on April 10. It was stated that the doctor delayed visiting the patient (a three-year-old child suffering from whooping-cough) until a late hour, and then gave no medical treatment, but cut the boy's mouth with a glass in forcing him to drink some milk. Also that he sat smoking, dozing, or singing, after the boy died, and on being remonstrated with by a friend of the father for unseemly behaviour, replied, "Who the d— h— are you? Some d— chemist?" Dr. Meagher, in the course of his evidence on April 11, admitted that his actions were unusual and that he had been drinking in order to cure a cold. This and tiredness were what overcame him. He was aware of what he was doing. The jury found that death was due to asphyxia following laryngeal diphtheria, and that the death was natural and was not caused or accelerated by gross negligence or criminal intention on the part of Dr. Meagher. They believed he was not in a fit state of health at the present time to carry on his practice, and they wished that expression of opinion to be forwarded to the General Medical Council.

The Ystradd Rhondda Coroner (Mr. David Rees) held an inquiry on April 8, into the death of the six weeks' old child of Joseph H. Slade, builder. It was stated that the mother had taken the infant to Mr. David George, pharmaceutical chemist, 203 Ystrad Road, Pentre, Glam., who prescribed a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda with a little syrup, and two powders. He also suggested that milk feeding should be discontinued, and that the child should be given barley water for one day. As the baby grew worse, Dr. Weichart was called in two days afterwards, but death occurred on the next day. On being told that a chemist had been consulted, Dr. Weichart refused to give a certificate of death, observing that "he would not act as a cover for an unqualified person." Dr. Weichart said that in his opinion the child had died from acute infantile enteritis. The Coroner said this was not the first case in which Mr. George had prescribed, and he had then ordered a *post-mortem*, as, according to the doctor, the medicine given was bad for the complaint. Some day there might be very serious trouble. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and added a rider recommending parents in case of illness to call in a qualified practitioner.

Silica Ware.

Mr. Kurt Huessener, managing director of Silica Ware, Ltd., and Mr. John Schroeder, of West Hartlepool, who were sentenced at Newcastle Assizes to six and four months' imprisonment respectively for corruption (see *C. & D.*, March 4, index folio 705), appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal (composed of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Bray and Coleridge) on April 10 against their convictions and sentences. The charges against the prisoners were that they endeavoured by bribing workmen to obtain the trade secrets of the Thermal Syndicate with regard to the manufacture of a certain kind of silica ware. Mr. Muir, on behalf of the appellants, said both gentlemen were of irreproachable character. Mr. Huessener was connected with several engineering companies in England and the Continent, a partner in the Bristol Hardening Powder Co., a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and a member of the South Wales Institute of Engineers. In addition he was a coke-oven expert of high repute among the colliery owners of Great Britain. The appeal was based on questions of fact and misdirection by the learned Judge who tried the case, while there was also an appeal against the sentence. After Mr. Muir's statement the Lord

Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said the case had received careful consideration, for the Court had read the whole of the evidence and had listened fully to Mr. Muir's arguments. Their Lordships felt that there was evidence upon which the jury could come to the conclusion that the sums were bribes for information. That it was a heavy sentence his Lordship agreed, but only a small portion of those corrupt practices were discovered, and the Court thought that it was necessary that the jury should deal with the matter seriously seeing that it may have been the beginning of a series of attempts to obtain the secrets of a rival manufactory and the only competitor. The appeal was accordingly dismissed, the Court ordering that the sentences should run from the date of conviction.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The contract for the supply of drugs and surgical dressings to the Down Lunatic Asylum for the next twelve months has been given to Mr. Roden Johnston, Ph.C., Downpatrick.

In the newly issued list of traders who supply goods at reduced prices to members of the Dublin Civil Service are the following: T. J. Montgomery, Dame Street; G. M. Ryan, Upper Camden Street; G. D. Beggs, Dalkey; Graham's Medical Hall, Dolphin's Barn; H. A. Oliphant, Drumcondra; The Kenilworth Pharmacy, Harold's Cross; R. Collis, Philsborough; William Jones, Manor Street, Phoenix Park; and T. J. Dwyer, Shelbourne Road, Pembroke. These give a discount at the rate of 33½ per cent. on prescriptions, and from 1½d. to 2d. in the shilling on sundries.

Belfast Notes.

Sir Wm. Whitla, L.P.S.I., has been appointed on the committee to consult with the medical staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, with reference to the proposed clinical medical scholarship to the memory of the late Dr. W. B. McQuitty.

At the closing meeting of the Belfast Y.M.C.A. Camera Club Mr. D. W. Elliott, M.P.S.I., Shaftesbury Square, gave an interesting lecture on "Some Northern Capitals of Europe," in which he described a holiday spent in Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, and Moscow.

On April 6, in Johnston's Tea Rooms, Belfast, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Busby, who were recently entertained and received valuable gifts from the shareholders and employés of Messrs. W. Dobbin & Co., Ltd., druggists, North Street, Belfast, in recognition of Mr. Busby's silver jubilee in the firm gave a reception and dance to the employés and their friends. About 120 were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Dobbin. After tea Mr. John Ekin officiated as master of ceremonies, and an excellent programme of music was rendered which was followed by a dance.

Medicine-contracts.

The Local Government Board has had to interfere with comparatively few of the medicines and medical and surgical appliances contracts this year. In the case of Belfast they have had under consideration the further resolution of the Guardians on March 28 respecting the proposal to accept the tender of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, although a tender for the contract had been submitted by Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, offering better terms. The Local Government Board again state that the contract should be given to the firm sending in the lowest tender, and the Guardians have unanimously decided to fall in with the suggestion.—In the case of Kells, where the Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, although that of Messrs. Connor & Son offered better terms, the L.G.B. has written urging that the contract be given to Messrs. Connor & Son. The Guardians, however, have resolved to adhere to their decision accepting the tender of Clarke & Co.—Lisburn Guardians, on the recommendation

of the Local Government Board, have decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Connor & Son for medical and surgical appliances, their tender being the lowest sent in. The Board had previously accepted the tender of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast. In regard to the contract for the supply of medicines, which the Newtownards Guardians had recommended should be given to a Belfast firm, the Local Government Board wrote on Saturday last stating that they did not see why the tender of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, which was lowest, should be ignored. The Guardians have now given the contract to the Dublin firm.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. Wm. Cumming, chemist and druggist, has been elected President of the Thurso Bowling Club.

Mr. James Halket, chemist and druggist, Ballater, was mixing some chemicals in his back shop on Thursday, April 6, when an explosion took place, followed by flames. Mr. Halket had to escape by a window, after his hair and clothing were a good deal scorched. His neighbours came to the rescue, and the more valuable part of his stock was removed from the shop, but not until damage estimated at between 300*l.* and 350*l.* was done. The loss is covered by insurance.

Edinburgh.

Photographic dealers evidently intend to procure a record year's business if possible. Several firms in other towns have been sending price-lists to members of local camera clubs.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Kerr, of Dundee, for calling attention to the fact that Sir Alexander Simpson (mentioned in these notes last week) is the nephew, not the son, of the late Sir J. Y. Simpson.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club opened the season with a match between teams chosen by the Captain (Mr. C. F. Henry) and Hon. Secretary (Mr. George Baxter) over Corstorphine Golf Course, on Wednesday, April 5, which resulted in a win for the Captain by one match.

Most retailers, who have been purchasing in comparatively small quantities, have been compelled to raise the prices of turpentine, linseed oil, and cod-liver oil considerably. A common price for turpentine is 1*s.* 6*d.* per reputed quart, and raw linseed oil is being sold at nearly the same sum.

At Edinburgh Licensing Court on April 11 Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., wholesale chemists, South Back, Canongate; Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., wholesale chemists, 111 Abbeyhill; and Messrs. Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., wholesale chemists, Thistle Street, Lane, East, were granted grocers' licences. No applications were made for a renewal of the five grocers' licences formerly held by Inman's Stores, Ltd., but Mr. H. H. V. Gibson, chemist and druggist, 19 South Clerk Street, obtained a grocer's licence for the sale of wines by Gibson & Co.

Old-age Pensions and Expensive Medicines.

On Tuesday evening, April 11, the City Parish Council of Aberdeen considered the question of the rate to be paid for medicines, which had been raised by the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association in a letter dated March 2, requesting the Council to reconsider the rate paid for medicines and medical extras to the poor on the outdoor rolls of the parish, and suggesting that, in view of the number of poor who had been granted the old-age pension and removed from the rolls, and for other reasons, the Parish Council might see their way to increase the price for medicines from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per head. On the evening of April 4 the Finance, Law, and General Purposes Committee, to whom the communication had been remitted, met, by arrangement, a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Association, who were represented by Messrs. D. Anderson, C. Simpson, and W. F. Hay. From a statement by Mr. Simpson, it appeared (said the committee in their minute) that no alteration was desired

in the Parish Council's specification, and that the Association based their request for an increase of price, first, on the fact that over 300 adult poor had been removed from the rolls of the parish through the operation of the Old-age Pension Act, and, second, that the medicines recently prescribed by the district medical officers had been considerably more expensive than when the price was fixed at 1*s.* 9*d.* per head by the Parish Council. After the deputation had withdrawn and the committee had discussed the subject, a motion was made by Mr. Bettmer, seconded by Mr. Main, that the price be increased to 2*s.* per head. This was met by an amendment, moved by Mr. MacMahon and seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the price be increased to 2*s.* 3*d.* per head. On a vote, Mr. MacMahon's amendment was carried by eight to three. This, accordingly, was the committee's recommendation, which the Council considered on Tuesday evening, and adopted by twenty-three votes to five.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

HAIR-WASH FATALITY.—It is customary for pharmacists who sell alcoholic hair-washes to caution customers regarding their use. Such caution is, however, not always of avail, as was shown by a fatality which occurred last Saturday to Mme. Truc, the wife of prominent French official. This lady was using a preparation of sulphuric ether while a small spirit-lamp for heating curling-irons was alight close by. Her hair caught fire and she was fatally injured before assistance arrived, dying some hours later after terrible sufferings.

THE TURIN EXHIBITION.—French manufacturers are now much occupied in preparing their displays for the Turin Exhibition, which opens at the end of this month, but the idea has already gained ground, owing to reports from Turin, that the Exhibition will, "as usual in such cases," be very backward and probably not be in a finished state until the end of May. The French chemical, pharmaceutical and perfumery sections are likely to be representative ones. They are arranged on the collective plan of uniform showcases, the positions being drawn for, payment being made in proportion to the space occupied. All the details are arranged in a thoroughly businesslike manner, and exhibitors can use personal initiative in the internal arrangement of the showcases.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1920.—The proposal to hold an International Exhibition in Paris in 1920, which was mooted some time ago, has received the attention of the French Minister of Commerce, but has not met with the approval of the leading commercial bodies of this country. The idea is now considered as practically shelved, and an official notice to that effect is shortly expected. The General Syndicate of French Wholesale Druggists voted against such an exhibition recently, giving as one of the reasons the increase in the price of commodities which invariably has followed previous great undertakings of the kind in Paris, as well as the uncertainty of the labour market, due to the constant agitation among the working classes. It is probable that smaller exhibitions of special trades will be held from time to time as being more expedient.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY PHARMACY is one of the features at the Exhibition of Retrospective Art at Rome, which was inaugurated on March 28. The pharmacy dates from 1600, and is fitted out with drug pots, ancient mortars, and other pharmaceutical implements.

SALE OF PROPRIETARIES IN AUSTRIA.—It is reported that the Austrian Government proposes to change the existing regulations regarding the sale of proprietary preparations. Each speciality will have to bear on the label a registered number supplied by the authorities. The sale of unregistered preparations will be prohibited. The authorities will maintain a constant system of control, samples being purchased in the open market from time to time and submitted for analysis on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior. In future it will be the manufacturer who will be held responsible for the quality of the products he markets.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Natal.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Herbert E. King, Natal representative of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd., who has been with the company in Durban since the opening of its branch in that town, is leaving for England on a business and pleasure trip on March 25. Mr. Astell J. Willson, Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., South African representative, arrived in Durban on March 13. Mr. W. Marshall, representing Mr. L. T. Piver, left Durban for the Cape by the mail boat on March 16.

Orange Free State.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—At the monthly general meeting of the Orange Free State Pharmaceutical Society, held in Bloemfontein on March 14, an exceedingly interesting debate took place on the question of the opening of chemists' shops on Sundays, a practice which is prevalent throughout the Union. Mr. Rawling (manager of Lennon, Ltd.) introduced the subject with the proposition "That chemists should not trade with open doors on Sundays." Admitting that there might be difference of opinion as to the origin of the Sabbath, the speaker doubted whether there could be two opinions regarding its benefits. The Fourth Commandment laid down the law that on the Sabbath there should be no manner of work; this should be logically interpreted to mean unnecessary work, but in the chemist profession a certain amount of Sunday labour was necessary. Why, he asked, should they adopt the more professional methods of the medical fraternity and merely be "in attendance" certain hours on Sundays for the supply of medicines? Mr. F. W. Hocken ably led the opposition, whose chief points were that the present system is highly convenient, and that breaches of the law are imaginary rather than real, there being but few articles in the chemist's shop which cannot be defined as urgent requirements under certain circumstances. Considerable discussion followed. Messrs. Taylor (President), Jeffrey, Carter, and Fyffe taking part. The proposition was put to the vote and carried by a majority of two. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Rawling for bringing forward this interesting discussion, and the wish was unanimously expressed that many similar debates might follow in the near future. Previous to the debate a letter was read from Mr. C. L. Botha, M.L.A., promising support in resisting the clause of Weights and Measures Bill which seeks to make the metric system compulsory for chemists. A draft letter to Mr. C. L. Botha regarding the sale of cattle medicines was submitted by the secretary, and, with slight alterations, approved.

Transvaal.

CHEMISTS' SMOKER.—A smoking-concert was held on March 9, at the Johannesburg Club, by the members of the Transvaal Chemists' Athletic Club. There was a good attendance of members, and the programme of music and song was supported by most of the Johannesburg favourites, whose generosity was severely taxed. Mr. W. B. Marshall (President of the club) occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. J. Mitchell (Vice-President), H. M. Hetherington, J. H. Dinwoodie, C. Keir, A. Purnell, L. Thomas, A. Rennie, also Messrs. E. W. Woods (Captain, cricket club), W. M. Thompson (Hon. Secretary, cricket club), W. H. Pearson (Hon. Secretary, tennis club), A. McDonald (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), R. McGorge (Hon. Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society), J. M. Anderson, H. E. Mills, F. Ingram, E. J. Nicholls (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), T. Jolly, C. Cowie, H. Ross, J. Hull (Parke, Davis & Co.), J. P. Jones, J. E. Lavine, P. W. Drummond, P. R. Roux, E. Haines. — Smith (Hospital), T. Blizzard, G. H. Veitch, W. Smith (Jolly & Co.), E. L. Rawling, C. W. Hyland, R. Neilson, J. E. Levine, and H. H. Burrows (Assistant Hon. Secretary). The prizes presented to the

club included the following:—Golf: Trophy presented by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Cup (floating) presented by G. B. Kent & Sons; gold medal presented by Mr. C. Gerrish, of Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Lawn tennis: Cup (floating) trophy presented by Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.; racquet presented by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. Cricket: Bat presented by F. E. Turner & Co.; special prize presented by Mr. A. S. Smith (Aliwal North). The Chairman eulogised the exploits of the members of the club, during the past year, commenting particularly on the fact that the club had been beaten by only four teams in the Wednesday League—(laughter)—and the captain of the winning team (the Wanderers) was a chemist. (Applause.) The golf trophy was won by Mr. Hugh Ross, of Fordsburg, and the bridge first prize by Messrs. Hetherington and Williamson, the second prize for bridge going to Messrs. Wheelden and Crawford, and the aggregate prize to Messrs. Marshall and White. In the course of the evening Mr. Reg. Jay and Mr. Tom Jolly added zest to the aspirations of the club by offering silver medals to sons of chemists playing in the second, third and fourth strings of the Rugby football clubs during the coming season, providing the Rugby Union say they are good and promising boys. This announcement was received with loud applause.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A COUNCIL-MEETING was held in the offices, Hout Street, Cape Town, on March 16, Mr. W. Froembling (President) in the chair. Messrs. F. C. Mathew, J. Sowden, G. R. Cleghorn, A. E. A. Tothill, H. R. Peck, C. L. Taylor, A. J. Rivett, J. R. Corrigan, and J. S. C. Marcus (Hon. Secretary) were also present. The following were elected county councillors: Mr. D. Engels (Paarl), Mr. C. E. Gardner (Port Elizabeth), Mr. D. J. Davies (Caledon), Mr. W. K. Mager (Queenstown), Mr. Michall (Robertson), and Mr. E. S. MacKenzie (Ladysmith). It was decided to form a Customs Committee, the meeting considering this necessary owing to the position that the Customs take up from time to time. The Treasurer, in making his statement, spoke in glowing terms as to the financial status of the Society, and felt sure that at the end of the next financial year members would be pleasantly surprised. It was agreed to record all poisoning cases. Three new members were elected. It was resolved to hold a smoking concert as soon after the repeal of the Stamp Act as could be arranged. Reference was made to certain advertisements in the *C. & D.*, wherein a fully qualified chemist was required for British East Africa, the salary offered being 125*l.* per annum. The Society does not consider the remuneration sufficient, and felt that attention should be called to the matter.

Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

At the adjourned quarterly meeting, held at the Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, on March 7, it was announced that the chemists of Johannesburg and suburbs were now unanimous in their support of uniform retail prices of patent and proprietary articles. The Chairman hoped that every chemist would endeavour to maintain the prices in the list until such a time as the committee have revised and published same, which will be only a matter of a few weeks. The names of all the signatories will be printed on the back of the list, and the committee trusts that any cutting of retail prices which comes under the notice of members will be reported, so that steps may be taken to rectify it. At this meeting also the position of Benefit Societies was discussed, and it was felt that something ought to be done to retain a portion of the public for ordinary trading. While there are certain benefit societies which must be catered for, such as the mining benefit societies and charities, there are many, such as banks, post-office and civil servants generally, together with the employes of large warehouses or stores which are formed for no other purpose than that of exploiting the chemist. A committee consisting of Messrs. A. Macdonald (President), Chas. Keir, R. Q. Leeds, B. Owen Jones, J. S. Warren, J. Christie, and the Secretary was therefore formed at the request of the sixty members present at the meeting, to endeavour to obtain information regarding all benefit societies with a view to eliminating some and preventing the springing up of others. The members are requested to send the names of any societies, and any information regarding them, to the Secretary. Although the whole question is one which is apparently bristling with difficulties, members are invited to give it careful consideration as it is one of vital importance to the profession.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Mr. FRANK ROSS, of Chowringhee, Calcutta, has undergone a successful operation for appendicitis at the Presidency General Hospital. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is slowly but surely recovering from its effects.

AGUE SPECIFIC SUIT.—At the Bombay High Court on March 17, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of a notice of motion taken out at the instance of the plaintiffs in the suit of Madon, Sons & Co., chemists and druggists, v. Framji Rustomji Singara. The suit was to restrain the defendant from selling or exposing for sale his preparation under the name of "Quick's Ague Specific" in bottles, or in cardboard cases, got up in a manner so as to resemble the plaintiffs' goods known as "Squibb's Ague Specific." Defendant undertook not to sell any of the goods objected to—"Quick's Ague Specific"—until the disposal of the suit, the hearing of which was fixed to take place after the Long Vacation.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Overseas Club.—Britishers resident in New York to the number of about 300 have formed themselves into a club with the title "Over-Seas Club." It is patriotic in character, and the first chairman is Mr. W. Boulton Conyngham, Ph.C., F.C.S., the U.S. Manager of Benger's Food, Ltd.

Combined Meeting.—The most important combined meeting of pharmacists and physicians held this winter was one which took the form of a banquet in the city of Cincinnati. The local chemists were the hosts. Professor John Uri Lloyd, the well-known pharmacist, author and traveller, presided, and at least three pharmacists came 200 miles or more to make speeches—Thomas H. Potts (Secretary of the N.A.R.D.), Dr. W. C. Anderson (Brooklyn), and Professor James H. Beal (Pittsburg).

Testing Dispensing.—The New York "World" has made a test of the accuracy with which prescriptions are dispensed in Manhattan, with the result, it is stated, "that 50 per cent. of the preparations are found to be positively harmful or worthless." Three hundred prescriptions, it is said, have been filled. The drugs ordered were tincture of digitalis, tincture of strophanthus, rubidium iodide, sweet spirit of nitre, aspirin, ichthyol, pilocarpine, fluid extract of ipecacuanha, fluid extract of coca, and fluid extract and tincture of belladonna. From the reports in the "World" it is not easy to state whether the accusations made against the dispensers are well founded; but there is no doubt at all that the reports are much exaggerated.

Enforcing the Law.—The State Examining Board of Pennsylvania has made a good record for itself in the enforcement of the anti-narcotic law. A crusade of reform was inaugurated in the city of Philadelphia a year ago. The second largest city in the State, Pittsburgh, has now been made the subject of a raid. An agent of the Board spent three months in securing evidence, and finally, without warning, swooped down upon eighteen druggists and as many drug-clerks for the illegal sale of cocaine, morphine, and their derivatives. Meanwhile a still stronger anti-narcotic measure has been introduced into the State Legislature, and if this becomes law the State Board will make it more unpleasant than ever for those who desire to do an illegitimate business in narcotic drugs.

The *s.s. Laupar*, from the island of Montserrat, has arrived in Liverpool with 600 puncheons and 100 hhd. lime-juice, 87 casks citrate of lime, 97 barrels of arrowroot, and four tons of quassia.

POISON SCHEDULE AND DISCOUNT CIRCLE.—We have prepared a card (5½×3½ in.), with eyelet for hanging up in Pharmacy or Store, showing the Poison Schedule, Part I. and Part II., on the front, and the Discount Circle which appeared in the Winter Issue (p. 153) on the back. Our publisher is selling the card at 2d. a copy, post free in the United Kingdom.

POTASH SALTS SPECULATION.—In the course of an article by the "Times" Berlin correspondent, it is stated that over one hundred new companies have come into being since the passing of the German Potash Law. Some idea of the extent of the speculation may be gathered from the fact that the new bond and share capital amounts to something like ten millions sterling, which sum has been provided by the public.

LEGAL REPORTS.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

SCOTTISH CHEMISTS' ESTATES.

In the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Lord Arndale had before him on April 6 a petition lodged on behalf of the Glasgow Apothecaries Company, Ltd., and others, asking the appointment of a judicial factor on the estate of the late Robert Suttie, chemist, 108 Main Street, Cambuslang. The circumstances have already been reported in the *C. & D.* On March 21 Lord Arndale appointed Mr. W. S. Tait, C.A., 79 West Regent Street, Glasgow, as interim judicial factor on the estate, and ordered answers to the petition. There being no answers lodged, Mr. Tait's appointment as judicial factor was now confirmed.

Judgment has been given by Lord Dewar in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in an action raised by the trustees of the late Miss Jane McLaren, or Glen, widow, 32 Bell Street, Renfrew, who formerly carried on business there as a chemist and druggist. She died in October 1909. Her husband, James Glen, chemist and druggist, died in December 1892. They were survived by a daughter, Miss Marion Glen. Mrs. Glen's estate amounts to 5,134l., and the trustees appointed by her raised this action on the statement that questions had arisen as to the distribution of the estate. The defenders are Mrs. Glen's daughter and her curator bonis, Guy Burns Miller, writer, Glasgow, and the beneficiaries under Mrs. Glen's will. Miss Glen's curator only lodged defences, and claimed the whole fund on the ground that it belonged to her father, to whom Mrs. Glen confirmed as executrix, and of whose estate she was the life-rentrix under his will. The other beneficiaries claimed that the greater part of the fund was Mrs. Glen's absolute property, and should be administered in terms of her will. The trustees stated that if Mr. Miller's contention was sound, certain legacies left by Mrs. Glen could not be paid, and they brought the action to ascertain who was entitled to the fund. Mr. Miller maintained that there was no question between him and the other beneficiaries, as he only claimed Mr. Glen's estate, he having died possessed of 6,500l., which under a holograph writing he bequeathed to his widow in life-rent and to his daughter in fee; that Mrs. Glen did not disclose to him, as Miss Glen's curator, that such a will existed, but possessed and enjoyed as her own absolute property and without completing a proper title thereto, and that he, as Miss Glen's curator bonis, had raised an action of accounting against the trustees concluding for payment of the sums found due under the account. He therefore maintained that the present action was incompetent, and should be dismissed or listed until his rights were ascertained under his own action. Lord Dewar has sustained the competency of the present action, and listed the action of Mr. Miller. He held that Mr. Miller had lodged claims on separate and hostile grounds, that the two estates were mixed through no fault of the trustee, and they did not know whose claim should be preferred, and there was no reason why they should undertake the responsibility of deciding the question which had arisen.

OLIVE-OIL DISPUTE.

(*Frenkel v. Produce Brokers' Co.*)

This case was mentioned to Mr. Justice Grantham in the King's Bench Division on Friday, April 7.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C., for the plaintiff, said the parties in this case had come to terms, and would ask his Lordship to allow the record to be withdrawn; but as the matter involved some commercial reputations some statement ought to be made with regard to it. Plaintiff was a merchant dealing in oils and fats who had certain contracts with the defendants for the sale to him of olive oil, which, of course, he re-sold to customers of his own. A great deal of trouble arose between plaintiff and his customers because this olive oil was adulterated, and plaintiff therefore brought this action claiming to be recompensed by the defendants, who had sold the oil to him. He

claimed both for breach of warranty that it was olive oil and also alleged fraud. The parties, however, had fully gone into the case, and counsel said his learned friend and he had also gone into the case, and he was glad to say that the parties had come to an amicable settlement. The defendants admitted that the description of the oil in the contracts entitled plaintiff to have pure olive oil delivered to him, and that the claims against plaintiff by his customers for failure to deliver pure olive oil to them were due to defendants' failure to deliver pure olive oil to the plaintiff. That was an important matter to a gentleman in plaintiff's position.

The Judge: That is an admission that the oil sent to him was not pure olive oil, and therefore it relieves him of the responsibility of having sent out oil which was not pure olive oil.

Sir Edward Carson said the parties had also agreed that plaintiff should be compensated for losses he had sustained, and plaintiff was to return certain oil, which, of course, would be allowed for in the amount to be paid to the plaintiff. Plaintiff freely acknowledged that he was satisfied that defendants had themselves been misled in reference to the oil, and Sir Edward Carson said that he most frankly withdrew all the charges of fraud made in the statement of claim. Moreover, he did not do so merely as a formal matter, but because he was satisfied that the whole difficulty arose from the defendants being misled with reference to the oil they sold to plaintiff.

The Judge: They are not themselves manufacturers?

Sir Edward Carson: No. They purchased from an agent who is the agent for certain firms on the Continent.

Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., for the defendants, said he entirely corroborated what his learned friend had said in relation to the facts and the causes of this dispute. The defendants regretted that plaintiff should have found himself in difficulties with his customers in consequence of the oil not being pure olive oil, and at the same time they recognised that under the circumstances plaintiff was entitled to be compensated. Further, defendants wished to express their thanks to plaintiff and his representative for the unqualified statement that they they were satisfied that defendants themselves were misled and were guilty of no deception whatever. Defendants, as was well known, were a very large London firm with a high reputation, and they were glad that any reflections upon them should have been withdrawn in such an unqualified manner.

The record was accordingly withdrawn.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

MERCURY OINTMENT.

At Bridlington on April 8, Harold Harrison, chemist and druggist, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling as mercury ointment a preparation which was 75 per cent. deficient in mercury. The defendant explained that it was the custom of the trade to supply diluted mercury ointment, except when asked specially for strong ointment. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 10s., and costs 3s. Although they considered that no fraud was intended, they advised defendant to keep within the law by labelling the ointment as "diluted."

County Court Cases.

ADMINISTRATION ORDER.

At Exeter County Court on April 10, before Judge Lush, Theophilus Henry Nicholls, described as chemist and druggist, 3 Clifton Road, Exeter, applied for an administration order. His debts amounted to 29l. 4s. 5d., and he offered to pay 10s. in the pound by 5s. per month. There was no opposition on behalf of the creditors, and an order in accordance with the offer was made by the Judge.

X-RAY TREATMENT.

At Knarborough County Court on April 7, before Deputy-Judge J. H. Templer, Mr. C. E. J. Eynon, chemist and druggist, Harrogate, sued Geo. Henry Rowlings for 4l. 15s. for professional services rendered. Mr. Eynon stated that last May he was instructed to give applications of x rays to four of defendant's children, who were suffering from ringworm. He made nineteen applications, and his account was not questioned until quite recently. Defendant alleged that the charges were excessive, and

that the applications were of no use. Plaintiff replied that the charge was not excessive; he made a considerable reduction. He had to have a complete electric installation, with costly appliances, and each application required from half to three-quarters of an hour. He explained the nature of the treatment. His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for the sum claimed with costs.

BARNETT & Co. v. CHANDLER.

At the Portsmouth County Court on April 6, this case was again before the Court. It was previously heard in January. (See *C. & D.*, January 14, index folio 43), when in the form of an interpleader action, the plaintiffs, wholesale chemists, of Birmingham, obtained judgment against the defendant for 3l. 5s. for sundries supplied. Defendant, a physician and surgeon, trades also as a chemist, under the style of the Landport Drug Co., at Arundel Street, Portsmouth. Defendant not having satisfied the judgment, the plaintiffs put in an execution on the goods in the shop, when they were met by an interpleader action on the part of the wife, Hilda Chandler. That action was decided against her, and her claim was barred. Following upon that was a claim for 11s. 6d., costs of the execution, which also defendant failed to meet, and an execution was levied in that case on goods which had been claimed by the wife. Defendant now appeared and claimed that the goods which had been seized in that execution were not liable to seizure in that suit. After a long hearing, in which the defendant pleaded his own case, judgment was given for the execution creditor, with costs.

EYE-SPECIALIST SUED.

At the Manchester County Court, before Judge Mellor, on April 10, W. Hodson, signalman, sued Mr. W. Mellor, of Oxford Road, Manchester, for breach of contract and damages in connection with the treatment of his eye for cataract. The plaintiff claimed 100l. Mr. Gordon-Hewart, barrister-at-law, was for the plaintiff and Mr. J. Lustgarten for the defendant. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant undertook to cure a cataract in his eye without an operation, which undertaking the defendant denied. A booklet issued by defendant was put in, which contained a statement that no guarantee for a cure could be given in any case. This, the plaintiff alleged, was waived in a verbal interview, at which the necessary guarantee was given. He also alleged that the principal treatment was the use of some eye-drops, which he stated caused him intense pain every time he used them. Evidence was called on behalf of the plaintiff. Several local medical men stated that cataract could not be cured without an operation. In spite of the alleged pain caused by the drops, the plaintiff admitted that he had continued to use them for over a year. For the defence, Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., was called, and said he had made an analysis of the eye-drops, and found them to contain 98 per cent. of olive oil and 2 per cent. of the extractive matter of pulsatilla, a mixture of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *Anemone pratensis*. It was perfectly non-irritant, except in the sense that the introduction of any material into the eye is liable to cause pain. He would give no opinion as to the medical value of the substance, but he knew it had been used in America to some extent as a suggested cure for opacity of the cornea. Mr. C. A. Worth, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, who is attached to several London eye-hospitals, said that on Mr. Parry's analysis he would say that the preparation could not hurt the eye in the least. It was neutral, and would not produce an effect either detrimental or useful. His Honour considered there had been a breach of contract, but that no damage had resulted from the use of the drops. Under these circumstances, there would be a verdict of 30l. for the plaintiff, to include the return of fees paid, and costs on the C scale.

HAYES' DRUG-STORES.

At the Birmingham County Court on April 10, an application was made to Judge Ruegg, K.C., by Mr. G. Salmond for costs on a higher scale in an action which had been instituted against his clients, the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co., Covent Garden, London, and discontinued. The plaintiffs in the action were described as Florence Crisp, wife of John Crisp, and Henry George Bousell, formerly trading in partnership as Crisp & Co., general

dealers, 348 Moseley Road, and they claimed for the return of certain bottles of milk of magnesia, or their value, 7*l*. Mr. Salmond further explained that last June a George Harris and others set up a long firm concern at Walsall under the style of the Hayes' Drug-stores, and the goods concerned in this action, with others supplied by a number of other firms, were sent to the address. The police visited the premises of John Crisp, in Moseley Road, and seized all the goods they found there. Harris, Crisp, and others were tried for fraud at Warrington Quarter Sessions. Harris was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, but Crisp was acquitted. Afterwards Crisp applied to the Magistrates for the return of the goods which had been seized at his premises, but the application was refused, and subsequently an application by the Chief Constable for an order to return them to the firms who had supplied them was granted, in spite of Crisp's statement that they had become his property by purchase. He entered an action to recover the goods by civil means, in respect of which the present application was made, and similar actions were pending against fourteen other firms in respect of the property seized at Moseley Road. The defendant firm, in the course of the proceedings, obtained an order for the recovery of documents, and the plaintiffs thereupon discontinued the action. Mr. Simonds, who represented Crisp, said the case was abandoned because the value of the goods was less than the costs likely to be incurred. His client had given a good consideration for the goods, and was acquitted at the Quarter Sessions. His Honour: You say that the goods are yours? Mr. Simonds: Yes. His Honour: Why don't you proceed with this action? Mr. Simonds: I have considered the difficulties with regard to the expenses of the witnesses. His Honour: Were not proceedings taken against some other firms? Mr. Simonds: No; we claim the goods. In this case the plaintiffs have parted with their goods, and they have actually paid for them. His Honour granted the application and allowed costs on the "B" scale.

POISONING FATALITIES.

SEVEN deaths, including one by misadventure, have been reported since our last issue up to Wednesday evening:

Ammonia.—At Croydon, Alfred Vaughan (43), french polisher, took liquid ammonia, because he thought people shunned him on account of his epilepsy. Verdict, "Suicide."

Carbolic Acid.—A Windsor jury found that Susan Nicks, nurse, died from exposure to cold after taking carbolic acid.

Morphine in accidental overdose was responsible for the death of Carrie Evans (39), of West Kensington.

Phosphorus.—At Liverpool, Henry Robert Washbourn (22) committed suicide, death being due to phosphorus-poisoning.

Salt of Lemon.—At Exmouth, Harry J. W. Saunders killed himself by taking this poison.

Strychnine.—Herbert Bowman (29), groom, Kingsnorth, intentionally poisoned himself with strychnine.

Spirit of Salt.—Isabella Vincent (49), of South Norwood, took spirit of salt because her son rebuked her for getting drunk. Verdict, "Suicide."

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re William Wickham Robinson, Cannon Street, Middlesbrough, York, drug-store proprietor and chemist. Mr. Registrar Crosby held a sitting at the Court House, Wilson Street West, Middlesbrough, on April 7, for the adjourned public examination of the above debtor, who was allowed to pass.

Re George Shearer 35 St. Leonards Street, Edinburgh, chemist and druggist. At the examination of this debtor in the Edinburgh Bankruptcy Court last week it was intimated that the following are the creditors on the estate: Mrs. Shearer, Edinburgh (100*l*.); Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh (14*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*.); J. F. Macfarlane & Co., Edinburgh (3*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*.); Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Leith (2*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*.); T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh (5*l*.); Robiners Co., West Nottingham (1*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*.); Lorimer & Moyes, Glasgow (6*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*.); Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Greenock (15*s*. 3*d*.); Macfarlane & Dickson, Edinburgh (14*s*. 6*d*.); Hockin, Wilson & Co., London (3*l*. 2*s*. 7*d*.); Jas. Boulton & Co., London (8*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*.);

Leo & Co., Ltd., London (18*s*. 1*d*.); Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn (8*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*.); McFarlane & Erskine, Edinburgh (12*s*.); R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., London (2*s*. 10*d*.); Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., London (2*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*.); The Medical Supply Association, Edinburgh (4*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*.); The North British Cork Co., Dundee (5*s*.); The Crown Perfumery Co., London (3*l*. 0*s*. 1*d*.); Dr. R. H. Blackie (1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.); sundry claims (10*l*.). The assets consist of stock-in-trade, 36*l*. 11*s*.; fixtures, fittings, and working utensils, 17*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*.; household furniture, 12*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.; life policy for 100*l*. with Star Life Assurance Society, surrender value 20*l*.; total, 36*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*., less preferable claims, 18*l*. 15*s*.; net total, 68*l*. 0*s*. 9*d*.

Re Owen Edward Thomas, formerly carrying on business under the style of Meshach Roberts & Co., High Street, Bangor, chemist and druggist. This debtor came up for public examination at the Bangor Bankruptcy Court on April 5. His statement showed gross liabilities 1,140*l*. and assets 237*l*. He attributed his failure to competition, paying excessive price for the business, and no capital. The Official Receiver explained that the debtor filed his petition in consequence of being sued by a large creditor. He is forty-three years of age, and acquired the business, in conjunction with a sleeping partner, for 538*l*. on terms of half profits. The debtor put in 350*l*. which he borrowed. The partnership continued from 1894 till 1900, when the bankrupt acquired his partner's share, valuation then being 637*l*. when he paid a further 313*l*. also borrowed. These loans still remain, and now stand at 566*l*. The rent of the house and shop was 60*l*. per annum. The stock was very small. The house also was sparsely furnished. The debtor now stated that he realised twelve months ago that he was insolvent. He had kept no cash-book, but had kept debtors' and creditors' ledgers and day-books, and also a takings book up to eighteen months ago. A statement of accounts prepared by an accountant showed profits for 1896 of 219*l*. and for 1898 of 154*l*. He believed the partnership withdrew too much in the way of profits in 1898. This error was not corrected on the dissolution, as both partners had drawn in equal portions. The mistake was not discovered till later. Up to 1905 he was able to repay his borrowings regularly. Up to 1900 the business was a paying one, then a company started a shop on the other side of the street, and did him harm. The Registrar pointed out that amongst the creditors he noticed income-tax 3*l*. 10*s*. and, after saying that the debtor should have claimed exemption, he added "one is constantly coming across cases where income-tax is paid where it ought not to be paid." The examination was closed.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

ADAMS, E. L., and ROBINSON, J. F., medical practitioners at Croydon, under the style of Adams & Robinson.

CARTER, J. H., and T. S. HORDERN, J. B., and FORTY, A. A., Leeds, dental surgeons, under the style of Carters, Horder & Forty; so far as regards J. H. Carter.

HARTIGAN, T., and MILLER, G. V., medical practitioners, Gloucester Terrace and Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, London, S.W., under the style of Hartigan & Miller.

HIGGS, A., and HAMILTON, R. K., physicians and surgeons, Leicester, under the style of Higgs & Hamilton.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

CRAFT, JOHN ARTHUR, Billingshurst, Sussex, veterinary surgeon.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

P.A.T. SYPHON CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 15,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in pure aluminium syphon-tops, etc. R.O., 4 Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

RADIUM-URANIUM SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital 20,000*l*., in 5*s*. shares. Objects: To acquire and work uranium mines in the district of Guarda. The first directors are E. T. Holloway, J. O. Law, and A. Quicke. R.O., 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

KEENOLIN CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of hairdressers' and chemists' sundriesmen, manufacturers of and dealers in brushes, combs, perfumes, and essential oils, and importers of foreign goods as formerly carried on by E. W. Keen and H. T.

Weston at 29 Great Pulteney Street, W.C., as the "Keenolia Co." The first directors are E. W. Keen and H. T. Weston.

INCTO, LTD. (P.C.).—(Capital 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the recipes and rights for manufacturing a compound known as "Incto," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hair-dyes and washes and toilet preparations. The first subscribers are: G. Boudon, 24 Conduit Street, W.; ladies' hairdresser; G. Gruer, 78 Gloucester Street, Pimlico, S.W.; ladies' hairdresser; and E. M. Rousseau, 3 Leicester Place, Leicester Square, W.C., Doctor of the University of Paris.

Company News.

PLASMON SYNDICATE, LTD.—An interim dividend of 4 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31, 1910, is announced.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD., announce the payment of the interim dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ending March 31 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax.

LORIMER & Co., LTD.—This matter was listed to come before Mr. Registrar Hood in the Companies' Winding-up Court, London, on Wednesday, April 12. It was heard in Chambers, reporters not being admitted.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMON, LTD.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 8 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the ordinary shares, and of 6 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the preference shares for the half-year ended December 31, 1910.

GEORGE COVERDALE, LTD.—A notice of the appointment on March 28, 1911, of Mr. A. H. Barron, of Minster Gate, York, as receiver of this company's business, under powers contained in mortgage debenture dated April 4, 1906, has been filed at Somerset House.

AUTOMATIC FILTERS, LTD.—In the Companies' Winding-up Court, London, on April 11, the petition of W. Murray for the compulsory winding-up of this company came before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady. Mr. Cozens Hardy said the petition was by a judgment creditor for 177*l.* 16*s.* The judgment was obtained on February 21, 1911. Counsel for the company asked his Lordship to allow the petition to stand over in order that they might file evidence, and his Lordship agreed.

TABLOS, LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the London High Court on Friday, April 7, Mr. Haldenstone, on behalf of the plaintiff in a debenture-holder's action (*Holloway v. Tablos, Ltd.*, a company formed to prepare table-salt), moved for the appointment of a receiver of the company's business. The plaintiff was the holder of eleven debentures of 10*l.* each, and there had been default in the payment of interest at Christmas. Notice was given on April 1 that the principal money would in consequence be called. Mr. Talbot, for the defendant company, consented to the appointment and also to judgment in the action. His Lordship appointed Mr. King receiver, and gave the usual judgment in a debenture-holder's action.

G. H. MORISON & Co., LTD., Manufacturers of Perfume and Toilet Requisites, 5 Torrens Street, City Road, E.C.—The statutory meetings of the creditors and of the shareholders under the compulsory liquidation of this company were held at the Board of Trade Offices, 33 Carey Street, W.C., on April 10, Mr. H. E. Burgess, Assistant Official Receiver, presiding. The Chairman reported in regard to the winding-up order, the facts of which were fully reported in the *C. & D.*, March 25, index folio 450. The Chairman explained how the company was formed in 1909 with a nominal capital of 1,000*l.*, and until the end of that year the business consisted of the manufacture of glass bulbs filled with perfumes. The accounts for 1909 were duly audited and showed a loss on the trading of 502*l.* A Paris branch was partly responsible for that loss. Early last year the directors decided to make their own perfumes, started a laboratory, and made considerable preparations for a large trade, but when the season arrived the goods were not ready for sale, and as a result the sales up to January last only amounted to 512*l.* In September Mr. Morison resigned his directorship, and Mr. Koechlin purchased his holding of 251 shares at face-value, assigning to Mr. Morison the company's debt of 3,642*l.* due to him, representing the balance at that date in respect of cash advanced. A statement of the company's affairs had been lodged showing liabilities 5,222*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, of which 5,161*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* was due to fifty-eight unsecured creditors, and assets estimated to realise 727*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* A deficiency of 4,460*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* was accordingly disclosed with regard to the creditors, while in relation to the shareholders a total deficiency of 5,011*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* was shown. The Chairman added that the assets had been offered for sale by tender, but the highest amount offered was 240*l.*, and in the circumstances the goods had been disposed of by auction, when a sum of 360*l.* was realised. After payment of the expenses, charges,

etc., there would be a sum of 400*l.* or so to be distributed among the unsecured creditors. They would in the circumstances receive a small dividend. At both meetings the liquidation remained in the hands of the Official Receiver, and no committee of inspection was appointed.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

S. Breaks & Son, Ltd.—Mortgage dated March 24, 1911, to secure 1,500*l.* and 5 per cent. interest, charged on Wyke Chemical Works, Wyke, Bradford. Holder: S. Breaks.

Grimshaw Brothers & Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 400*l.* on March 18, 1911, of debentures dated August 1, 1901, securing 2,900*l.*, has been filed. (Amount now outstanding 500*l.*)

John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.—Particulars of 1,000*l.* second debentures, created February 27, 1911; present issue, 250*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Bristol Sanitary Medicine Co., Ltd.—Debenture dated March 18, 1911, to secure 250*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: S. Levy, 3 Victoria Square, Cotham, Bristol.

Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.—Particulars of 10,000*l.* debentures, created December 31, 1906. Amount of the present issue being 3,000*l.* (7,000*l.* already issued). Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

BIRTHS.

FOTHERINGHAM.—At 17 Aitken Street, Dalry, Ayrshire, on April 1, the wife of William Fotheringham, pharmacist, of a son.

LOUNDS.—At 224 The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W., on March 27, the wife of W. B. Lounds, chemist, of a son.

ROBINSON.—At 63 Commercial Road, Bournemouth, on April 6, the wife of R. Robinson, chemist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW—DARWIN.—At St. Giles' Church, Cambridge, on April 6, by the Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Rev. R. Owen, Vicar of St. Giles, James Alan Barlow, eldest son of Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., to Emma Nora Darwin, youngest daughter of Horace Darwin, F.R.S., of The Orchard, Cambridge.

FAWKES—MORLEY.—At St. Mary's Church, Merton, on April 5, by the Rev. R. E. H. Hingston, Francis William Fawkes, chemist and druggist, Wimbledon, to Mabel, daughter of the late Mr. W. Walter Morley, of South Shields.

LUCAS—HATTON.—At St. Matthias' Church, Upper Tulse Hill, on April 20, by the Rev. J. Cochrane, M.A. (Vicar), Harry Lucas, Ph.C., F.C.S., Principal of the South of England College of Pharmacy, Clapham Road, to Hattie, daughter of Mrs. Hatton, Upper Tulse Hill, and the late Mr. T. P. Hatton, of Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N.Y., U.S.A.

ROBINSON—BARNES.—At St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, London, S.W., on April 6, by the Rev. J. B. Fowler, Vicar of St. James's, Portsmouth, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Swayne, Vicar of the Parish, Henry Robinson, M.A., M.D., of 26 Brechin Place, S.W., eldest son of Mr. R. A. Robinson, J.P., D.L., and Mrs. Robinson, of 59 Hazlewell Road, Putney, to Alice Margaret Sedley, daughter of the late Robert Barnes, M.D., and Mrs. Barnes, of Abbey Wells, Woolton Hill, Newbury.

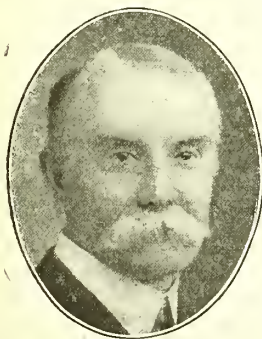
DEATHS.

DALGARNO.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Kenora, Canada, on March 13, Mr. Robert Bruce Dalgarno, chemist's assistant, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Dalgarno served his apprenticeship with Mr. Morrison, chemist, 75 Spital, Old Aberdeen, afterwards holding several positions as assistant. He attended the classes at the Royal Dispensary, Edinburgh, but never went forward for examination. He had been in Canada for some years.

FRENCH.—At 108 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, Victoria, on February 1, Mr. Joseph Barnabas French, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-six. Mr. French was a native of Chatham, England, and was apprenticed in 1838 to his brother. In 1844 he became a student at the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society, and had as contemporaries Dr. B. H. Paul and the late Mr. G. F. Schacht. The lecturers at that time were George Fownes in chemistry, Jonathan Pereira in materia medica, Anthony Todd Thomson in botany, and Theophilus Redwood in practical pharmacy. Mr. French obtained a prize and four certificates at the end of the course, and as the result of the Major examination on August 19, 1845, obtained his diploma, which was numbered "3." Next Mr. French took a situation with Terry & Dutton, of Bath, three years afterwards purchasing the business of Henry Taylor, 10 Pall Mall, London. This he sold to Mr. R. W. Thomas in 1850, who is well known for the work he did in popularising the photographic art. Mr. French next took a position in a City house as bookkeeper, as he wished to remain in London during the 1851 Exhibition. In 1852 he went to Calcutta, but the position being unsuitable, he returned to London. Next year he went out to Australia to try his luck in the goldfields, but, being unsuccessful, accepted a situation as bookkeeper with Messrs. Williams & Clemes in Melbourne. The firm came to an end in 1854, and Mr. French started business at Sandridge, now called Port Melbourne, but, being laid by with typhoid, the business collapsed. He next opened at South Melbourne, but in a few months sold out and settled at Williamstown, and finally, in 1858, started the Talbot Drug-store at Castlemaine, Victoria, which he sold many years ago to Mr. J. M. Blackett. Mr. French's health had broken down, and after travelling about he became a partner in the business which was afterwards converted into a limited company under the name of Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., New Zealand Drug Co., Ltd. At this time Mr. French retired from the company and founded a wholesale and importing firm in Melbourne under the name of Fitch & French, which was sold to W. Dean & Co. in 1874. At this time Mr. French re-visited England, and on returning became a partner in W. Dean & Co.'s business, from which he retired in 1894. We published notes of an interview with Mr. French in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, July 25, 1896, and the portrait we gave at that time is the only one now available.

HALDANE.—At 54 Lilleshall Road, Clapham, on April 5, Mr. Henry Clements Haldane, of Messrs. Mace & Haldane,

94 Milton Street, London E.C., aged fifty-eight. Mr. Haldane was formerly in the London business of William Mather, druggists' sundriesman, and when that branch of the business was abandoned on the death of Mr. Mather in 1880, the London and export agency was taken over by Messrs. Mace and Haldane, who had occupied leading positions in the old business. Mr. Mace as manager of the export department and Mr. Haldane head of the counting-house. Mr. Haldane was a Londoner by birth, took considerable interest in athletics and was a major in one of the London Volunteer corps. Death took place with distressing suddenness. Mr. Haldane had attended a dinner



MR. H. C. HALDANE.

of the Battersea Cricket Club, and on his way home was

seized with a fit of coughing in the tram and died before medical aid could be obtained. An inquest was held on April 8, when a verdict was returned of death from heart disease. Mr. Haldane was for many years a warden of St. Philip's Church, Queen's Road, Battersea, and was also engaged in politics. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

HANCOCK.—At Romford on April 9, Mr. Robert Hancock, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one. Mr. Hancock was known to a wide circle of journalists from the fact that he was in business in the heart of the newspaper world at 123 Fleet Street, London, E.C., for some forty years, although his connection with the business of Hancock & Co. ceased many years ago. The Fleet Street business was founded in 1769, and was taken over by Joseph Hancock, who moved from a shop he had in Farringdon Street. Joseph Hancock was an elder brother, and it was with him that Robert obtained his insight into pharmacy. He was in business at the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. When the elder brother died the business was continued by Robert until it was acquired by a Mr. Maitland and some seventeen years ago by Mr. F. Boxall. In 1906 it was turned into a limited company, and some three years ago Mr. Boxall's interest was acquired by Mr. W. H. Argles, the present managing director. When Mr. Robert Hancock left Fleet Street he took a small business in Pentonville Road, but this was insufficient to support him, and latterly he had been living at Romford in receipt of an old-age pension. Mr. Hancock was fortunate in having friends in his adversity who had known him in his prosperous days, among these being Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, managing director of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., whose unostentatious generosity helped to soothe the last few years of a chequered career. The end came peacefully on Sunday last, from heart disease and dropsy, a ray of sunshine being shed on his last hours by a visit he received from Mr. Barratt, who saw that everything possible was being done for him.

HORNER.—On April 4, at La Sin Nombre, Las Rosas, Argentina, Frederick Young, fifth son of Mr. Edward Horner, of Pebmarsh, Essex. (By cable.)

MACMILLAN.—At Aberdeen, on April 7, Jane Paterson, wife of Mr. William Macmillan, chemist and druggist, late of Insh.

MEINERTZHAGEN.—At his residence at Bexley Heath, on April 7, Mr. Edward John Henry Meinertzhagen, drug and produce merchant, 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., aged seventy-two.

PARKER.—Recently, Mr. William Marris Parker, chemist and druggist, 344 High Street, Lincoln. Mr. Parker was apprenticed about forty years ago to Mr. George Savage at Lincoln. He succeeded to the business on the death of Mr. Savage.

WALKER.—At 5 Widemarsh Street, Hereford, on April 8, suddenly, Mr. John Walker, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Walker was in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

WILSON.—At Hayford House, Cambusbarron, near Stirling, last week, Mr. Andrew Wilson, F.I.C., aged sixty-nine. Mr. Wilson, who was formerly a schoolmaster, was public analyst for Falkirk and the Royal Burgh of Stirling.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. T. K. E. PHILLIPS, of Lagos, West Africa, is on his way to London for a short visit.

MR. W. WILSON, chemist, Rawal Pindi, is now on his way home to England for a holiday.

ALDERMAN J. A. STEWARD, chemist and druggist, Worcester, has been appointed by the City Council as a Guardian of the Hop Market.

DR. E. FRANKLAND ARMSTRONG, Ph.D., D.Sc., son of Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., has been elected a Fellow of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

SIR ALFRED MOND, M.P., successfully underwent a slight operation on Monday. He will be unable to fulfil any engagements for the next four weeks.

ALDERMAN H. POTTER, Mayor of Stepney, has given 50*l.* to the Borough's Memorial to King Edward. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., has also given 1*l.* 1*s.*

MR. J. T. SMITH, J.P., chemist and druggist, formerly of Canterbury, has resigned his seat on the Canterbury City Council, as he has left the district. Mr. Smith is an ex-Sheriff of the city.

MR. JOHN G. MURDOCH, Ph.C., late with Messrs. P. Harris & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, has been appointed laboratory manager with Messrs. C. Tolkien & Co., manufacturing chemists, Blackburn.

MR. HARRY KEMP, chemist and druggist, formerly a Councillor for Chorlton-cum-Hardy City Council, has been presented with an illuminated address in recognition of many years' service to the district. Mr. Kemp retired from the Manchester City Council owing to ill-health.

MR. CHARLES A. HILL, B.Sc., F.I.C., managing director of the British Drug Houses, Ltd., has been elected a member of the Council of the Society of Public and Other Analysts. Mr. R. A. Cripps, F.I.C., and Dr. W. H. Willcox, F.I.C. (Home Office analyst), have also been elected to the Council.

MR. ARCHIBALD FARRELL WATERHOUSE, director of B. Waterhouse, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Broomhall Street, Sheffield, has passed the Final examination of the Conjoint Board (L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.). Mr. Waterhouse is the third from the drug-trade to qualify from the Sheffield University.

ALDERMAN CLEMENT J. WAIN, Ph.C., is attending the Toronto meeting of the Independent Order of Foresters as a delegate. He leaves for Canada on April 21. Mr. Wain is a Chevalier of the Order, and holds its Grand Cross of Merit—distinctions which are eagerly coveted by Foresters in this country.

COUNCILLOR E. J. BISHOP, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Folkestone, has been elected to represent Folkestone as a Baron of the Cinque Ports at the Coronation service at Westminster Abbey. The Barons, who appear in a quaint Court costume, have been allotted a station in the Abbey, and during the ceremony they hold the State banners.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER SMITH, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.C.S., of the University of Chicago, has been appointed to succeed Dr. C. F. Chandler in the Mitchell chair of chemistry, Columbia University, New York. Professor Smith graduated at Edinburgh in 1886, and for a short time was an assistant to Professor Crum Brown. In 1890 he went to America, and is President of the American Chemical Society.

MR. WILLIAM FRENCH, M.A., F.I.C., who has relinquished the Principalship of the Storey Institute and Municipal Technical School, Lancaster, to become manager of the Heron Chemical-works, has been presented with a silver rose-bowl and case of fish-eaters by the members of the Lancaster Town Council, Education Committee, and officials, in recognition of his services while director of education.

MR. JOHN JAMES EVANS, J.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, was presented by his co-directors on March 10 with his portrait painted by Mr. F. D. Copnall. It is life-like, as may be judged by the photograph of it which we reproduce. Mr. Evans is the oldest of the sons of the late Mr. Edward Evans, D.L., whose father, John Evans, established the business of the company in London in 1820, and the Liverpool house (with Mr. J. S. Lescher) in 1833. Mr. John J. Evans was born in Liverpool on May 15, 1842, and was educated in Scotland and on the Continent. He began his pharmaceutical apprenticeship in 1858, and in the following year came to study in the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, and passed the Minor examination in 1860. Not being twenty-one, he could not go in for the Major, so he returned to Liverpool and helped his father in the business, meanwhile continuing his chemical studies under Dr.

Sheridan Muspratt. He visited Canada in 1861 in order to get a grip of the firm's Canadian business, and was admitted as a partner when he became of age in 1863, his seniors being Mr. Thomas Bickerton Evans, Mr. J.



MR. J. J. EVANS, J.P.

Hilditch Evans, Mr. Edward Evans (his father), and Mr. H. Sugden Evans. When the business of the Liverpool and London houses was formed into a limited company in November 1902 Mr. Edward Evans, sen., was still alive and the doyen of the concern; that distinction is now held by his son John, who on the formation of the company became its chairman. He is also a trustee for the 6 per Cent. Cumulative First Preference shareholders of the National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., in which his houses' Canadian business has been merged, and is one of Liverpool's ablest business men, being closely identified with its mercantile enterprises and interests, especially in connection with the docks.

TRADE NOTES.

"PUSH FORWARD" is the title which F. A. Degen, 14 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, London, W., gives to a four-page folder in regard to advertising by booklets, folders, follow-up letters, circulars, and the like. A copy of it will be sent to anyone who writes to the above address.

FARMER'S BAITED PHOSPHOR PASTE.—Messrs. Fredk. Farmer & Co., 1A College Lane, Homerton, N.E., inform us that Dr. William Robertson, D.P.H., medical officer of health for Leith, has taken up this paste and recommends it, he having found that barium carbonate is non-effective for rat-destruction.

A MINIATURE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION was installed at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, last week by Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Hanover Street, Liverpool. Some two tons of goods were on show, and the display, which was in charge of Messrs. E. Norman Torry and Mr. A. M. Black, was visited by many pharmacists.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The following have intimated that their establishments will be closed from Thursday evening (April 13) until Tuesday morning (April 18): Offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.; Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 42 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.; Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.; Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, London, E.C.

"EGGLOSSA PREPARATIONS.—The "Egglossa" Manufacturing Co., of Bristol, are hair specialists, who inform us that their preparations are enjoying a rapidly increasing sale, and that they have been awarded the Grand Prix and Gold Medal at the International Hygiene Exhibition, Paris. "Egglossa" tonic is a germicidal hair stimulant, and "Egglossa" shampoo powders also possess antiseptic properties. The "Egglossa" Manufacturing Co. will be pleased to provide further particulars of their goods, which are also stocked by the wholesale houses. Special terms are given for window-displays, concerning which chemists should write to the makers.

CORONATION WEEK'S HOLIDAYS.—The occurrence of two Bank Holidays in one week, Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, in the metropolitan area may result in the shutting up of some factories for at least three days, as it is scarcely worth while getting up steam for the half-day of Saturday. Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., inform us that they propose to shut down their factories during the whole week. This firm are accustomed to give their factory hands several days' holiday in the summer, paying the wages in full, and this year they will give the men the whole of Coronation week. The offices will be open as usual, except on the Bank Holidays. Perhaps others may adopt this plan, and we mention it here so that it may be considered by those similarly situated. The shutting of factories for a whole week is common enough in the North, but is rare in the South.

Contracts.

The following tenders have been accepted by the various contracting local authorities:

Brentford Guardians.—Middleton & Co., for disinfectants, etc., at 98*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Bristol City Council.—Ferris & Co., Ltd., for the annual supply of drugs, etc., at 189*l.* 14*s.*

Burton-on-Trent Guardians.—Mr. H. Staley, chemist, Burton, for lint, etc.

Canterbury City Council.—Snowden Sons & Co., Ltd., for carbolic powder; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for carbolic fluid; Sanitas Co., Ltd., for soluble pine-blocks.

City of London Guardians.—W. H. Bailey & Son, for five water-beds as follows: three (32 in. by 25 in.) at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; one (42 in. by 25 in.), 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; and one (42 in. by 30 in.), 2*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Faversham Town Council.—Mr. T. J. Thomas, Faversham, for disinfectants at 29*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Folkestone Town Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants (sanitas soldis), at 1*s.* 1*d.* per gal.

Gloucester City Council.—Mr. H. R. Broad and Mr. W. Walwin, chemists, Gloucester, for disinfectants.

Hemsworth Guardians.—Mr. G. Hodgson, chemist, Hemsworth, for drugs.

Hendon Urban District Council.—For annual supplies: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., and the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants; Spence & Sons, Ltd., for chemicals.

Lambeth Guardians.—The conditions under which the Board's contracts are held are under revision. The declaration signed up to the present by a contractor permits him to manufacture his goods at his country works, paying the recognised local trade-union rate of wages, while the conditions of the contract explicitly state that he shall pay his workmen the wages as laid down in the London County Council's log of prices, which apply to London only. These contradictory clauses are to be altered.

Liverpool Corporation.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., for the supply of druggists' sundries; and Clay, Dod & Co., Liverpool, for the supply of drugs, to the city hospitals until March 31, 1912.

Ludlow Guardians.—G. Woodhouse & Son, chemists, Ludlow, for bovril, cod-liver-oil emulsion, quinine, and crushed linseed.

Plymouth Town Council.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for the Asylum's drug supply.

Retford Guardians.—Mr. R. B. Atkinson, Retford, appointed chemist for a year.

Romford Urban Council.—Sonax Disinfecting Co., for carbolic fluid, at 9*d.* per gal., and for carbolic powder.

Royston Guardians.—E. Matthews, Ltd., Royston, for chemists' sundries.

Salford Borough Council.—For annual supplies: Carbolic Chemical Co., disinfecting fluid at 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; Butcher & Simmons, Baird & Tatlock, Baxendale & Co., J. Hilton & Co., for chemical sundries at schedule of prices.

Scarborough Corporation. J. Whitfield & Son appointed chemists for the year ending March 31, 1912.

Sittingbourne and Milton Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. R. Robinson, Sittingbourne, appointed chemist for a year.

Stockport Town Council.—Mr. J. M. Mills, Stockport, for disinfecting powder.

Tonbridge Urban Council.—Mr. F. G. Abel, chemist, Tonbridge, for the supply of druggists' goods to the hospital; The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Whitby Urban Council.—Mr. J. Brooks and Mr. P. Atkinson, both Whitby, appointed chemists for a year.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. T. R. OLDBURY, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 41 Penny Lane, Liverpool.

MR. ARTHUR H. WILLIS, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 48 Ordnance Street, Chatham.

MR. C. W. MOORLAND has purchased the business of Mr. J. R. Sturdy, Ph.C., at 37 High Street, Bluetown, Sheerness-on-Sea.

MR. H. J. WILLIS, chemist and druggist, has closed his old-established business in High Street, Gillingham, Kent, the lease being sold to a neighbouring draper.

MR. J. R. STURDY, Ph.C., has closed his business at 77 High Street, Mile Town, Sheerness-on-Sea, but is continuing his pharmacy at Marine Parade, Sheerness.

MR. C. H. TURNER, chemist and druggist, 40 Market Street, Blackpool, has taken new premises at 43 Abingdon Street, to which his business will shortly be transferred.

MR. L. B. THORNTON, chemist and druggist, has removed his pharmacy in Landor Road, Stockwell, London, S.W., to more commodious premises, nearly opposite, at No. 100 in the same thoroughfare.

BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD., are opening a branch in High Street, Gillingham, Kent. They have also acquired the business at 18 Fleet Street, Torquay, carried on by the late Mr. James Young, chemist and druggist.

MR. J. W. RAWLINSON has acquired the business of the late Mr. W. M. Parker, chemist and druggist, at 344 High Street, Lincoln. Mr. Rawlinson has been associated with the business for thirty years, during the last ten of which he has acted as manager.

MR. J. WILLAN, chemist and druggist, Holywell Hill, St. Albans, whose lease has expired, has sold his business to Messrs. Ekins & Fisher, chemists, of Market Place and Victoria Road, St. Albans, who have acquired the stock, prescription and recipe books.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Shampoo-powder for Dry Use.

THE following formula is from an American source:

Powdered orris	...	...	...	6 oz.
Fullers' earth	...	...	...	7 oz.
Arrowroot starch	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Oil of lavender	...	...	...	1 dr.
Alcohol	...	...	...	2 oz.

The oil of lavender is dissolved in the spirit and sprayed on to the mixed powders. The powder is employed by sprinkling on the hair overnight, and in the morning the hair is vigorously brushed to remove the powder.

Glass-drilling.

THE following formula for a liquid to moisten files or drills used upon glass is given in the "Répertoire de Pharmacie" as an improvement on those generally employed:

Camphor	...	...	...	10 grams
Almond or olive oil	...	...	...	30 grams
Crystallisable benzine	...	...	...	100 e.c.

A little benzine removes any grease that is left after the operation of drilling is complete.

AT THE COUNTER.

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.—“Two pennyworth of animated picture of Queen Anne.”

“TEETH POWDER for baby 2 days old” is another example of the juvenile precocity of the present generation.

Re OWBRIDGE's attractive advertisement.—Girl, *at. ten*, *log.*: “Do you pay to have a go?” Self: “What do you mean?” Girl: “Do you have to pay a penny to swing the lady?” Reply not printable.

“TED OFFALING,” “yedoine,” “idina posheum,” “ox sider of sink,” “excrate of zink,” and “sultorurs ink,” are unusual forms of spelling some well-known drugs or chemicals.

“SHAMY LION OIL,” written on a piece of paper handed over a Middlesex chemist's counter, resembles a request for a factitious oleaginous extract from the King of Beasts, but erudite exponents of pharmacy will have no difficulty in solving this problem of a proprietary preparation.

ASKED FOR AT ACCRINGTON.—Peckiwenna wine, white phicipate, ike pyke, gelame for brestes, sented parafid air oil, perogofidrogen, bella-donnie porress plaster, camporio oil 2d. worth for brused toes, glisserine fossils, hydraulic potash, automatic vinegar, gum mirh.

THE SOUTHERNER hears wonderful tales of the dank depression of Manchester's watery weather, but an order passed over the counter to a local chemist for “Three-pennyworth of atmospheric air, normal pressure,” gives credence to even some of the extraordinary stories regarding the cotton city.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL MIS-SPELLING must be infinite if one judges from the following examples: “Tincher of gum quyeciam,” “gumquaguer for siactia,” and “gomgoago”; “prock-side of highgreen,” “2d. itrigen for the hair”; “epiquina wine,” and “hec you pick you ani wry a wine.”

SUPPOSITIOUS SYNONYMS.—A request for a “tit to hoot over a boy's bottle ½” may be a demand for a cheap motor-horn, while “coscy chips” is a possible compliment to the comforting taste of quassia. “Finanasitan” is a Scottish mode of writing phenacetin. There is also more than is apparent at first sight in “gallop powder” as a synonym for jalap.

CRYPTIC CALIGRAPHY.—Many of the amusing counter orders which we record in this column lose a considerable portion of their interest when expressed in cold print. The following example is too good to be subjected to such treatment. It will give our readers considerable exercise of their powers of ingenuity before they succeed in solving its cryptic message. They may say what they think about it on postcards addressed to us.

2 pennyworth of animated picture of Queen Anne
2 pennyworth of animated picture of Queen Anne
2 pennyworth of animated picture of Queen Anne
2 pennyworth of animated picture of Queen Anne
2 pennyworth of animated picture of Queen Anne

“2 PENNY coundest fluid to gargael the trouth,” is an order not so difficult to understand as “2d. roldolm to be used in paste for fishing.”

IMMORALITY POWDER.—The following conversations is authenticated by a Cape Province chemist:

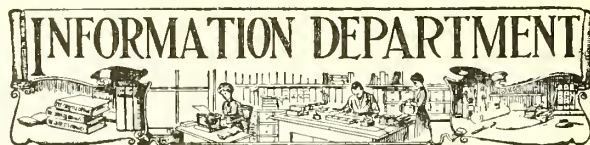
Customer: I want a box of “Immortality Powder.”

Chemist: “Immortality Powder”!!!

Customer: Well, that's what the nurse told me to ask for. It's for my wife who has just been confined, and I thought it rather peculiar she should ask for this. Anyhow, if you haven't got it, I must try elsewhere.

Chemist (who, after putting a few questions, is suddenly struck with a bright idea): Wouldn't it be “Emol Kelect” powder the nurse wants?

Customer (marvelling how it was done): By Jove! you're right. How did you manage to find that out?



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: “CHEMICUS LONDON.”

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 6/66. “Ginneis” olive oil.
- 5/7. “Vigorase”: makers.
- 1/57. “Mosquera Pemmanic.”
- 6/35. “Family” nasal insufflator.
- 5/42. “Salt Regal”: address of makers.
- 5/31. “Glycyltryptophane”: actual makers.
- 6/23. “Bino-Menthol Antiseptic Throat Pastilles.”
- 3/18. “British and Continental Camphor Co.”: address.
- 1/68. Tucker's “Isle of Wight” bouquet: address of maker.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Allan Munday's veterinary medicines. (3/11.)
- Automatic measuring bottles. (4/35.)
- Bauer & Black's agents. (4/8.)
- Bonson's digestive tea. (1/38.)
- Brown holland (actual manufacturers). (257/27.)
- Carbolic acid, crude (actual makers) (253/33.)
- Cardboard bottle (for display) (makers) (253/34.)
- Castor-seed (importers). (2/36.)
- Castor-oil (brands) (264/19.)
- Celluloid window-tickets (254/41.)
- Cerevisine (London supply) (254/37.)
- “Commonsense” rat exterminator (251/24.)
- “Cyprus” sachet powder (256/37.)
- “Dolly” dyes (actual makers) (253/72.)
- Dr. John Hooper's female pills (257/570.)
- Eulatin (258/55.)
- Fibrolysin (254/3.)
- Formalin lozenges (253/37.)
- “Fluxite” (255/9.)
- Gebri's teething necklaces (makers and agents) (254/580.)
- Guderin (actual makers) (258/57.)
- Gum tragacanth, first hand supply (257/72.)
- Kalium cyanatum (English makers, Russian inquiry) (257/2.)
- Karowski's surgical ligatures (252/39.)
- “Kikrikri” (256/25.)
- Lanolin (actual makers) (253/52.)
- Lavender flowers (for sachets) (first hand supply) (254/11.)
- Lenitol (254/12.)
- Macassarine (255/63.)
- Mechanical figures for window display (252/34.)
- “Pulsometer” massage machine (257/67.)
- “Rexo” (258/531.)
- “Rodine” rat-poison (254/580.)
- Sangajol (259/2.)
- Sarg's “Kalodot” (257/511.)
- Shop-round labeller (255/61.)
- “Skat” soap (254/200.)
- “Skiddoo” soap (254/20.)
- Soft soap, wholesale supply (253/330.)
- Sponge merchants and shippers (251/23.)
- Statham's cabinets (253/73.)
- Swann's antibilious pills (251/16.)
- Taylor's “Cimolito” (256/30.)
- Tetlow's Swansdown powder (makers and agents) (254/58.)
- Torsion balance (London agents) (245/7.)
- “Triumph” soothers (245/322.)
- Tube-filling machines (256/43.)
- “Uga” (makers) (257/52 and 259/6.)
- Vasotonin (actual makers) (238/3.)
- “Velka” soap (257/43.)
- “Venivici” vibrator (258/53.)
- Veno Drug Co. (address) (238/16.)
- Victoria metal (for dental casts) (238/17.)
- “Vinsip” (239/18.)
- “York” infant soothers (245/320.)
- Zinc chloride in powder (in 2-cwt. kegs) (242/21.)

OBESITY-CURES.—There is published in the “British Medical Journal” of April 8 a third series of analyses of obesity-cures. These include A. Gordon Wallace's “Treatment,” Dr. Vincent's anti-stout pills, Phatolene tablets, Kellogg's safe fat-reducer, “Normal” pills, and Mrs. Seymour's Treatment.

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The "Hypnotic" Method of Advertising,

like every other method, must be followed intelligently, and the repetition, however persistent and vociferous, of such a phrase as "fish is sustaining" would not be intelligent; it is much too colourless, and too entirely without point. Nor would it have any "hypnotic" effect. Hypnotism, according to Professor Münsterberg, consists essentially in over-attention; the attention of the subject is kept fixed upon the hypnotiser in such a way that his suggestions control the sensory, and through them the motor nerves, the activity of which in the desired direction inhibits their action in another. It is throughout a purely physical process. The advertiser who invokes its aid must therefore keep himself well in evidence, must manifestly be himself the centre of the web of suggestion he weaves. He may secure this either by using his own name as part of his magic phrase, or by inventing a title that shall be equally distinctive; in one way or other he must keep the public eye constantly on the spot where his advantage lies. Nobody, I think, will deny that most of the "world-wide successes" of advertisement have been won mainly in this way. The power of such suggestion is much greater than that of argument; reasons may, as Mr. Parkhouse puts it, be "imbibed," but suggestion is taken, as Dickens's Joey Ladle says of the wine-laden atmosphere of his cellars, "through the pores"; it is pervasive, all-embracing; "it comes about us like a mist. With subtle, swift, unseen increase"; it is, in short, hypnotic in its power, and the ordinary mind cannot altogether resist it.

Mr. Wippell Gadd's Proposals,

taken as a whole and by themselves, would perhaps be less hampering than appeared from the condensed report, but they are after all mainly restrictive, and even their author admits that one of them at least might "lead to a slight diminution of trade." The only one (No. 3) which is not to some extent restrictive it is useless for us to consider, since we can do nothing to secure its adoption. I must, however, remind Mr. Gadd that I spoke of his proposals in conjunction with those of Dr. Tunnicliffe; and my reason for saying that we must keep our eye upon him was that he seems to be tending in the same direction as that more "sweeping" reformer; and, however this may be, it is certain that together their proposals would make it impossible for a very large proportion of the trade to carry on business. "Dangerous drugs" to be sold only on the prescription of a medical man; new drugs to be submitted to a censorship before being allowed to be supplied to the public; certain kinds of secret remedies, one of them being those that contain alcohol, to be suppressed, or at least subject to "regulation"—how do your readers relish these sample proposals? And who is to define such terms as "dangerous drugs"? What is the censorship to which inventors must submit? These questions do not concern Mr. Gadd, but perhaps Dr. Tunnicliffe will reply.

Between "Scouring" and "Sedum"

the latest instalment of the Oxford English Dictionary has few words of particular interest to pharmacists. There are half-a-dozen names of plants at one time or another used in medicine, of which scrophularia is one. The plant had a place in our dispensaries down to last century, and was official

in the Dublin Pharmacopœia; it still has a reputation in some districts, and I remember using quantities of it in my apprenticeship. Scurvy-grass is a name of greater interest, though there is no quotation for it before Gerard, who gives it to two varieties of cochlearia. Lyte calls these spoonwort only. The name sea-scurvy-grass is given in the dictionary to *Convolvulus soldanella*, the Scottish scurvy-grass; Alleyne gives it to Gerard's *C. Britannica*, usually known as *C. marina*. Sea-thistle and sea-holly are two names of one plant, *Eryngium maritimum*, of whose medicinal properties nothing is said. It was once a good deal used as a substitute for sarsaparilla in venereal disorders, and the candied root was in vogue as a sweetmeat possessing aphrodisiac properties. Sea-oak is an old name for bladder-wrack and some other seaweeds; the latest quotation for it is dated 1829. The name is now given to a species of coralline. Sebesten is the name of a sort of plum once highly esteemed in affections of the chest and urinary organs; the word is Persian, being, as is believed, a form of *seg-pistan* (literally dog's teats). There is a quotation from "The Lancet" of June 14, 1828, in which the drug is spoken of as still in use. "Sedum" refers to several of the *Crassulacea*, one of which, the greatest house-leek, was an ingredient in the unguentum populneum of Myrepsus. The word scruple (the weight) was originally written *scripte*, and the first quotation for it in this sense, which is from Wyclif's Bible, reads: "A sicke, that is, a nounce, hath twenti half scrippilles"—see Exod. xxx. 13, which now reads: "A shekel is twenty gerahs" (the gerah was at once a weight and a coin; Tyndale says, "in weight as it were an English halfpenny or somewhat more," which it is difficult to reconcile with Wyclif's translation). The word scruple, a weight, is usually taken to be identical with scruple, a small stone, but, says Mr. Bradley, the relation between the two has not been satisfactorily explained. Scruple, a cause of uneasiness, is a figurative use of the word indicating a pebble, and is due in the first instance to Cicero.

The Greek Papyri

in the Rylands Library at Manchester include a number of medical receipts, several of which are printed, with accompanying descriptions, in the first volume of the catalogue, recently issued under the editorship of Mr. A. S. Hunt. They date from the second and third centuries A.D., and though too fragmentary to yield much positive information, present a few points of interest with regard to the practice of those times. Papyrus 29 in the catalogue contains receipts for lozenges for different ailments, similar, says the editor, to those found in Galen and Paulus Ægineta. It is not very clear why two physicians so widely separated in point of time are selected for mention. The earliest lozenges of which I have seen any record are ascribed to Damocrates, who flourished under Tiberius; they were probably round balls or pastilles, for though the term *trochiscus* signified originally a little wheel or circle, it acquired the meaning of a little ball, and in medicine (say Lewis and Short) a pill. The best-preserved of the lozenge-formulae in the Rylands papyri is for fluxes of the stomach, lungs, etc., and contains anise-seed, fennel-seed, juice of white poppies, and an unidentified herb, *Amicopticum*, which appears to be the *Ancos agreste* glossed in Alphita as one of the umbelliferae, probably chervil or gout-weed. Papyrus 29a has several receipts for diseases of the eye, for tooth-powder, thrush, and disease of the uvula. Some of these read strangely, but are said to be similar to prescriptions found elsewhere. Nevertheless one hesitates to accept as meant for the eyes a preparation containing pepper and cuttle-fish-shell, though they occur in combination with viper's fat and the gall of the chameleon; other ingredients are gum ammoniacum, fumitory, and mulberries. It is impossible not to suspect an error somewhere, and indeed the editor says many of the readings are doubtful. Another receipt for the eyes contains white lead, litharge, frankincense, wine, and olive oil. Powdered Egyptian beans (*Nelumbium speciosum*) and talc occur in a very imperfectly-preserved receipt for tooth-powder. The readings of these texts have been revised by Professor Ilberg; and I am indebted to a papyrological expert for a translation of them.



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'THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST' 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

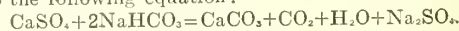
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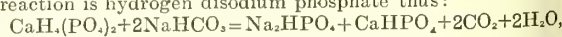
Phosphate Baking Powder.

THE attention of the Local Government Board of England and Wales having been drawn to the reports of public analysts in which the presence of calcium sulphate in baking powder and self-raising flour was indicated, Dr. J. M. Hamill (who is B.A. of Cambridge as well as M.D. and D.Sc. of London University and a Medical Inspector attached to the Board's Food Department) was instructed to make investigations as to the significance of this addition, and he has embodied the results in a report which is now obtainable from the usual Government publication agents. Much of the information is common knowledge to chemists and druggists. Nevertheless the report is of more than usual interest. Baking powders in use in this country are conveniently classed into two groups (1) tartaric powders in which the acidic constituent is tartaric acid, cream of tartar, or a mixture of these, and (2) the phosphate powders, the acidic constituent of which is acid calcium phosphate. Sodium bicarbonate is an invariable constituent of all baking powders, and is the source of the carbonic acid gas, the evolution of which throughout the dough gives the bread porosity and lightness, that being the object of employing baking powder. Ammonium carbonate may also be used as a source of the gas, but it has not found favour amongst baking powder manufacturers (says Dr. Hamill) on account of its expense and the odour of ammonia, which is inseparable from its use; but we all know that ammonium carbonate is extensively used *per se* as a necessary ingredient in the baking of sponge cakes and other light bread products. The majority of the baking powders in use in the United Kingdom have tartaric acid or cream of tartar as the acidic constituent, but acid calcium phosphate is also employed as well as acid potassium sulphate to a limited extent. The last mentioned has, however, objections such as the tendency to produce unsightly black spots in the dough. Alum is not now employed, although it is capable of acting as an acidic constituent, and was formerly much used. In an addendum by Mr. C. H. Cribb, B.Sc., F.I.C., regarding the use of phosphate baking powders and the alleged utility of calcium sulphate in them, the following remarks are made:

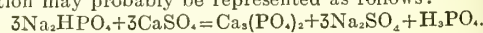
When calcium sulphate is mixed with sodium bicarbonate in the presence of water carbonic acid gas is evolved according to the following equation:



The evolution of gas commences immediately, but is very slow, so that at the end of half an hour only 59 per cent. and after one hour 79 per cent. of the theoretical quantity was found to have been liberated, and even after three hours the reaction was not complete. When acid calcium phosphate acts upon sodium bicarbonate one of the products of the reaction is hydrogen disodium phosphate thus:



and this salt in turn reacts under suitable conditions with calcium sulphate, giving rise to phosphoric acid, which in turn can liberate a fresh quantity of carbon dioxide from any carbonate which may be present. The first part of the reaction may probably be represented as follows:



In actual baking experiments with a baking powder containing calcium sulphate, 75 per cent. of the calcium sulphate was recovered unchanged from the finished loaf. Other ex-

periments would seem to indicate that the calcium sulphate which has disappeared as such in the loaf is again re-formed by the agency of the acid in the gastric juice when the bread is eaten.

These observations are of interest in view of Dr. Hamill's statements in regard to the harmfulness of calcium sulphate, which occurs in commercial acid calcium phosphates to the extent of 2 or 3 per cent. up to 50 per cent. The proportion varies according to the method of preparing the calcium phosphate. It is generally made from bone ash by means of phosphoric and sulphuric acid. When commercial phosphoric acid only is added to the bone ash, a product can be obtained containing as little as 2 per cent. or as much as 9 per cent. of calcium phosphate. When sulphuric acid alone is used, the product may contain as much as 50 per cent. of calcium sulphate; mixtures of these acids give values intermediate between the extremes mentioned. It is also stated that calcium sulphate is sometimes deliberately added as a diluent. The strength, or carbon dioxide displacing power, of a phosphate preparation varies according to the amount of acid added to the bone ash, and manufacturers usually express the strength of their product in terms of cream of tartar. Some aim at sending out a preparation equal in strength to cream of tartar, others offer a phosphate from 15 to 30 per cent. stronger than cream of tartar. The methods of determining this vary, perhaps the best known being the measure of the carbon dioxide liberated from sodium bicarbonate by the acid phosphate in question. Although manufacturers are enabled by this means to mix the ingredients in proportions most suitable for the production of an efficient baking powder in actual practice, it is impossible to attain such exactness as to ensure perfect neutrality after interaction, the final product is practically always acid or alkaline to some extent. An alkaline end reaction is not desirable on account of the unpleasant colour and flavour that may develop, but many baking powders on the market do contain sodium bicarbonate in excess. In order to keep the acid phosphate and sodium bicarbonate from too intimate contact, a neutral non-hygroscopic powder, known as "filling," is added, such as corn flour or rice flour, the last-named being generally preferred, as corn flour is stated at times to transmit an unpleasant flavour to the article in which the baking powder is used. The filling commonly forms about one-half of the baking powder, but in cheaper powders this is exceeded. The following recipes are given in the report:

Calcium acid phosphate	50	...	37	...	2	...	77
Sodium bicarbonate	...	25	...	23	...	1	...
Maize starch, rice-flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
or ground rice	...	25	...	40	...	3 to 10	...
						50 to 100	

From $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. of baking powder is employed for each pound of flour, hence if the calcium acid phosphate of the first powder contained 50 per cent. of calcium sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the powder would contribute over 50 grains of calcium sulphate to the flour. Cheapness is, of course, the chief consideration for the use of calcium acid phosphate, but the powders prepared from it according to some authorities do not keep so well as the tartaric variety; on this account perhaps the phosphate powders are not found in retail trade so much as among confectioners and bakers, who mix the ingredients when required, and so avoid deterioration. Self-raising flours are made according to the following formula:

Calcium acid phosphate	...	...	6 lb.
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	3 lb.
Flour	...	...	280 lb.

The same remarks apply in regard to the calcium sulphate introduced with the phosphate, 70 grains per lb. being con-

tained in the above flour if the first ingredient is 50 per cent. phosphate. It is asserted by some manufacturers that the employment of calcium sulphate is a necessity for a low-priced article, and it is also maintained that as a "filling" it increases the stability of the finished baking-powder, improves the appearance of the articles in which it is employed, and that it disappears in the process of baking. Mr. Cribb's experiments have disproved that statement, and Dr. Hamill, after controverting the others and discussing the general bearing of the matter, makes the following recommendations:

(a) *Manufacturers of acid phosphates* should not prepare even their cheapest qualities of acid phosphate, for sale as a food ingredient, in such a way that it contains more than 10 per cent. of calcium sulphate, and should be in position to guarantee that this figure is not exceeded. Phosphate preparations should not be sold under names which may lead the purchaser to believe that he is buying preparations of tartaric acid or cream of tartar.

(b) *Bakers, self-raising flour makers*, and others using acid phosphate in the preparation of food, should either limit themselves to acid phosphate of high commercial quality, containing a negligible amount of calcium sulphate and pure in other respects, or, if they use lower grades, should in all cases stipulate that calcium sulphate is not to exceed 10 per cent.

(c) *Vendors of baking powders* containing acid phosphates should stipulate that the powders do not contain any higher proportion of calcium sulphate than would be contributed by a commercial acid phosphate containing 10 per cent. of calcium sulphate. They should not receive or sell such baking powders under descriptions which may lead the purchaser to believe that he is buying preparations of tartaric acid or cream of tartar.

In regard to action by local authorities under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Dr. Hamill states that it would seem desirable that local authorities who are the administrators of the Acts should from time to time invite reports from the public analyst as to the proportions of calcium sulphate in a series of samples taken in the district, of (a) baking powders which appear to contain acid phosphate of lime, (b) acid phosphates supplied to confectioners, etc., (c) self-raising flours. Attention could in this way be drawn to those articles which showed a conspicuous excess of this impurity, and where necessary the institution of proceedings under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, should be considered.

The Pharmaceutical Lookout.

ONE of the instructions to the By-laws Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council is to provide for an interval of three years to elapse between registration as an apprentice and entry for the Qualifying examination for registration as a chemist and druggist. We have already suggested that no hard-and-fast rule in regard to this should be made. The General Medical Council retained the power of antedating for many years after it had fixed an interval of four years between registration as a medical student and final qualification. We again call attention to this matter, which is vital to the future of the business. The great set-back to qualification under the 1868 Act which has resulted from the Council's abandonment of its Preliminary examination in 1900 should have made the members of the Council realise more conscientiously that with that new state of things the business started on the way to pharmaceutical perdition, and the new proposals are simply greasing the way. To give an idea of what the set-back means we subjoin the figures taken from the Registrar's reports of the Preliminary examination and registration of students during the past four decades beginning with 1871. In 1869, 659 entered for the Preliminary examinations.

and in 1870, out of 803 who entered, 569 passed. We omit those from the tables so as to give four clear decades :

Year	Candidates	Passed
1871	1,163	766
1872	1,068	653
1873	1,454	765
1874	1,254	613
1875	824	416
1876	1,054	607
1877	1,083	577
1878	1,130	538
1879	1,474	783
1880	1,227	638
1881	1,187	512
1882	1,269	629
1883	1,539	770
1884	1,266	612
1885	1,278	690
1886	1,305	632
1887	1,373	720
1888	1,393	733
1889	1,351	659
1890	1,392	617
1891	1,455	700
1892	1,363	638
1893	1,489	739
1894	1,541	753
1895	1,430	677
1896	1,533	704
1897	1,414	678
1898	1,349	637
1899	1,530	723
1900	2,158	1,023

The Preliminary examination was not conducted by the Society after 1900. We note that besides those who passed the Society's own Preliminary examination many others were registered on the production of certificates of approved examinations. These amounted to between 100 and 200 per annum. In 1901 the new conditions for the Preliminary examination came into force, algebra, Euclid, and a modern language being added to the subjects previously required. The result may be seen in the following figures, showing the number of students registered in each year :

Year	Students registered
1901	70
1902	116
1903	194
1904	221
1905	239
1906	291
1907	266
1908	406
1909	379
1910	398

It will be noted that during the first (1871-80) of the four decades the number of apprentices who passed the Preliminary examination and were registered averaged 635 per annum; during the second decade (1881-90) the number had increased to 657 per annum; and in the third (1891-1900) to 727 per annum. In addition there were between 100 and 200 per annum registered under other examinations than the Society's; in fact, the closing year (1900) of the old régime saw exactly 1,217 apprentices registered. During the ten years since then only 2,580 apprentices have been registered, or 258 per annum, which is about one-third of the old average. We showed in an article on February 25 that the numbers passing the Qualifying examination since 1900 have also diminished, the total for the past ten years (1901-10) being 4,499, against 5,077 in the immediately preceding decade, while during the same period the number of candidates examined has diminished by 50 per cent. Still further reduction is inevitable, seeing that the candidates are drawn only from registered students of pharmacy, and the diminution of these during the past decade means decreasing entries for the Minor. It is apparent, therefore, that the outlook is bad, and the Pharmaceutical Council is doing nothing to relieve it. On the contrary, its proposals will

make things worse. The previous raising of the initial barrier to statutory qualification has increased the number of unqualified persons in the business. This class will go on increasing and doing the business and work which men have qualified to do because they have been led to believe the 1868 Act reserves it to them. Under such circumstances the question, "What is the use of qualifying?" will acquire a rationality which it does not at present possess.

The Quarter's Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns for March are again remarkably good, inasmuch as fresh records have been established as regards exports, which, together with re-exports, exceed fifty millions sterling—50,038,578*l.*—for the month, or an increase of 7,203,032*l.* as compared with March 1910. Imports show only a small increase in value, viz., 434,075*l.*, the total being 58,543,022*l.*, although raw cotton advanced by 1,690,020*l.* It must be pointed out, however, in making a comparison, that the Easter Holidays fell in March last year, but in spite of this incidence the figures are sufficiently good and show that the trade boom which set in late last year is still with us. The features of the March imports were the lower prices for grain, flour, and cotton (2,213,727*l.* less), the increase (1,315,622*l.*) in raw materials, and the increase (1,307,910*l.*) in wholly or mainly manufactured articles. In this category our imports of chemicals and the like declined by 38,287*l.* to 1,012,466*l.*, and under the heading of raw materials there is a decline of 421,639*l.* in oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums, the imports being 2,819,387*l.* Soya-bean imports were less by 326,531*l.*, and flax or linseed fell by 276,828*l.* Turpentine, in spite of unprecedentedly high prices, rose from 11,198 cwt. to 20,567 cwt., and the values from 16,911*l.* to 35,102*l.* Olive oil had a severe set back, declining from 1,528 tons to 489 tons; unrefined cocoanut oil also fell from 40,545 cwt. to 20,118 cwt., and palm oil from 126,174 cwt. to 99,205 cwt. Indeed, this section, with the exception of turpentine, shows unmistakably that buyers have held off, anticipating lower prices. Tallow, on the other hand, advanced by 24,979 cwt. to 187,451 cwt., Australia and the Argentine supplying the bulk. Acacia gums rose from 4,682 cwt. to 10,100 cwt., but the shellac group declined by 8,000 cwt. The decline in chemical imports applied to boron compounds, brimstone, coal products, not dyes, cream of tartar (by 2,284 cwt.), glycerin (by 611 cwt.), and sulphuric acid (by 3,863 cwt.). On the other hand, tartaric acid improved by 144 cwt., saltpetre by 5,082 cwt., soda compounds by 8,826 cwt., and bleaching materials by 4,073 cwt. Peruvian bark and quinine advanced by 221 cwt. and 3,076 oz. respectively, imports of the latter being 233,160 oz., valued at 7,439*l.* Turning to the March exports, food, drink, and tobacco show a small advance of 412,682*l.*, raw materials one of 221,586*l.*, while manufactured goods went up by 5,728,781*l.*, of which 339,814*l.* was for chemicals and allied products, the shipments being valued at 1,978,281*l.*, figures which by no means confirm the expressed market opinion that March trade was poor. Indeed, the drug and medicine export section alone advanced by 40,000*l.* to 180,040*l.*

Taking the returns for the full quarter the results are as follows :

	IMPORTS.	
	1910	1911
	£	£
January	55,909,684	62,694,771
February... ..	51,159,912	56,099,390
March	58,108,947	58,432,022
	165,169,573	177,377,183

These figures show a three months' increase of 12,137,610%.

EXPORTS.

	1910	1911
	£	£
January ...	42,950 279	43,372,303
February...	41,876,430	45,647,276
March ...	42,835,546	50,738,478
	127,662,255	142,058,157

a three months' increase of 14,595,902%. It will be seen that exports have gained 13.2 per cent., which is exceedingly satisfactory for the year's beginning. Of this £1146,974% was in manufactured products, the backbone of British trade. Cotton goods went up by 6,300,745%, and machinery by 1,110,150%. Chemicals improved by 804,963%, the three quarters' exports being as follows:

	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£
	4,213,219	4,496,265	5,301,233

Of this amount 486,774% was for medicines, or 70,911% more than the preceding quarter. Quinine and its salts declined by 19,000 oz., from 350,753 oz. to 331,669 oz., but values, curiously enough, rose from 13,715% to 15,555%. The quarter's imports, exports, and re-exports for the past three years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Imports ...	540 237	857 674	881,160
British Exports ...	264,659	350 753	331,669
Re-exports ...	25,443	14,642	41,464

The combined export figures, it will be seen, show a slight improvement. Both crude and distilled glycerin, in spite of high values, are on the up-grade, the former rising from 22,004 cwt. to 30,924 cwt., and the latter from 294 cwt. to 32,712 cwt. The spring demand for copper phosphate is evidenced by exports of 30,040 tons, as against 29,996 tons in the previous quarter, while coal products, and dyes, advanced from 446,210% to 526,821%. Bleaching powder exports were well maintained, especially to the United States, which took 33,878 cwt. more, but ammonia phosphate was down by 1,482 tons. Quicksilver was active, the shipments attaining 962,078 lb. (12,827 bottles), against 831,177 lb. (3,241 bottles) in 1910. The imports for the quarter show a remarkable falling off, from 1,311,792 lb. (7,489 bottles) to 547,264 lb. (7,296 bottles). It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the quarter was a busy one in exports of chemicals, and the possibilities are that the activity will be maintained in April also.

Mercury Ointment.

Yorkshire chemists and others will no doubt be warned by the cases last week and this in which chemists have been fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for selling the ordinary mild blue ointment when "mercury ointment" was asked for. Magistrates have no option but to convict in such cases, as there is a High Court decision to this effect. It need scarcely be pointed out that what the public wants is "blue ointment," or "trooper's ointment," while inspectors want "mercury ointment," or "mercurial ointment," a fact which should put vendors on their guard at once, and a question or two will soon make clear what is wanted.

Bleached Flour.

We referred last week (index folio 512) to the report issued by the Department of Agriculture of the United States regarding flour bleached by nitrogen peroxide. The local Government Board have since issued two reports, one by Dr. J. M. Hamill, on the bleaching of flour and the addition of "improvers," and the other by Dr. G. W.

Monier-Williams on the chemical changes produced in flour by bleaching. The "improvers" referred to the addition of acid potassium, calcium, and magnesium phosphates, diastase, phosphoric acid, and other substances sprayed on the flour with the object of improving the quality of the gluten so as to increase the strength and water-absorbing capacity of the flour. One of the results of this is that the number of loaves which it is possible to obtain from a sack of flour is increased. Many of these substances also stimulate the activity of yeast in bread-making. Dr. Hamill states that "it does not appear desirable that such an indispensable foodstuff as flour, the purity and wholesomeness of which are of first importance to the community, should be manipulated and treated with foreign substances, the utility of which from the point of view of the consumer is more than questionable."

The Mosquito Plant.

Major H. D. Larymore, writing to "The Times" of April 5, recalls a letter of his in 1903 under the heading of "The Mosquito Plant," in regard to the mosquito-repelling properties of the basil plant, *Ocimum viride*. He cites Sir George Birdwood as then corroborating this power which the plant is supposed to possess of keeping off mosquitos, the Victoria Gardens at Bombay, the site of which had been one of the worst malaria-stricken spots, being entirely freed from the scourge by planting the holy basil on its boundaries. Sir Thistleton Dyer, Sir C. A. King-Harman, then Governor of Sierra Leone, and Dr. Prout, medical officer for that colony, discredited the protective value of the plant. At that time Dr. Prout's experiments were considered to negative entirely the Major's contention (*C. & D.*, 1903, II., 274). A preliminary investigation by Dr. Goulding and Mr. Pelly, of the Imperial Institute, shows that the essential oil yielded by the leaves of *Ocimum viride* contains 32 per cent. of thymol. Major Larymore, after quoting from Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" as to the efficacy of thymol ointment (10 grains to the ounce) in keeping off gnats and mosquitos when applied to the skin, now states that the real reason why the plant repels mosquitos is easier to understand. "W. W.," writing to "The Times" on April 10, recalls experiments in 1904 showing that the plants neither attract nor repel mosquitos. Major Larymore cannot be said to have done more than re-open an old controversy.

Chemists and the Coronation.

The scheme of illumination in London at the forthcoming Coronation will, according to all accounts, be on a scale that has not hitherto been attempted, due, of course, to the great developments which have taken place in recent years in the matter of public lighting. It is, therefore, not without interest to refer to what was done by chemists in this matter on the occasion of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, at a time, be it remembered, when gas was in its infancy and oil was the chief illuminant. Mr. Sanger, vendor of patent medicines, at 150 Oxford Street, had the royal initials "V.R." in script characters, surmounted by a Star of the Order of the Garter, and surrounded by immense wreaths of laurel, all in brilliant gas. Mr. Peter Squire, her Majesty's chemist, 277 Oxford Street, had a splendid projecting crown formed of variegated lamps, supported on each side by a "V.R."; Mr. Winter, perfumer, at 205, had a brilliant gas star; Messrs. Hannay & Co., patent medicine warehouse, at 43, a prominent crown in brilliant gas; Messrs. Savory & Moore, 220 Regent Street, a splendid star in brilliant gas; Mr. Waugh, chemist to the Queen, at 177, a brilliant Imperial Star with the royal initials in the centre; Messrs. Gosnell & Co.,

perfumers, at 150, a "V.R." in coloured lamps, surmounted by a crown; and Mr. Starkie, chemist, at No. 4, in the Strand, the letters "V.R." on which was an elegant star surrounded by wreaths of laurel. In the windows of this shop there is exhibited the old ledger of Bailey the Perfumer, opened at the page of the account which King George IV. had with that firm for the supply of perfumery. At the shop of Mr. Low, perfumer, 330 Strand, there was "Vivat Regina" in large letters and amber-coloured lamps; Mr. Prout, patent medicine warehouse, at 229, had the royal initials in coloured lamps; and in the same thoroughfare Mr. Kendall, perfumer, Mr. Gifford chemist, Mr. Burfield, chemist, and Mr. Giles, surgeon and chemist, had special illuminations. Mr. West, optician, in Fleet Street, had a rather humorous design, being a grand spectacle in lamps, the last words represented by a pair of spectacles.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.

Dr. Addison, M.P., was granted leave to introduce on Tuesday a Bill to require that in public elementary schools instruction shall be given in hygiene, and to girls in the care and feeding of infants. The Bill was read a first time.

OPIUM DENS IN LONDON.

The Home Secretary announced on Tuesday, in reply to a question, that there were twenty-two private houses in London at the present time in which opium smoking was practised, mostly by Chinese seamen. The Chief Commissioner of Police was of opinion that the practice was on the decrease in London.

MEAT EXTRACTS.

Replying to Mr. Crumley's question regarding Bovril and meat extracts (*C. & D.*, April 8, index folio 506), Mr. Burns, President of the Local Government Board, said: "I am not able to supply the information indicated in the first part of the question [*i.e.*, names and addresses of the firms making such extracts]. So far as I am aware these meat extracts are not prepared from meat in this country. Inspectors from my Department do not inspect the factories. Under the Public Health Acts the duty of inspecting articles of food intended for sale for human consumption rests on the local authority. I am not aware whether any register is kept of the number of animals slaughtered for the production of meat extracts and of the number of carcasses used in their manufacture."

THE DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.

The Protection of Animals Bill was again before Standing Committee A at the House of Commons on April 6, when the following addition was made to Clause 7 of the Bill:

"Any grain or seed which has been rendered poisonous except for *bona fide* use in agriculture, or (b) shall knowingly put or place or cause or procure any person to put or place or knowingly be a party to the putting or placing in or upon any land or building any poison or any fluid or edible matter (not being sown seed or grain) which has been rendered poisonous except for the purpose of destroying rats, mice, or other small vermin, and fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent access thereto of dogs, cats, fowls, or other domestic animals, such person shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 10*l.*"

Another new clause, brought up by Mr. G. Greenwood, to prohibit the use of spring traps or poison except in a rabbit hole was withdrawn, and a new clause was added providing for the inspection of all traps at least once in every twelve hours.

THE SHOPS BILL.

In accordance with the promise which he gave in the course of the debate on the second reading of the Government Shops Bill, the Home Secretary is having the notes of the various deputations which he has received on the provisions of that measure prepared for publication. These will shortly be in the hands of members. He sees no ground, however, for publishing the correspondence which he has had with the various parties whose interests are

affected, but he will be happy to consider any request that may be made to him to publish the correspondence from any particular bodies. A number of amendments have already been handed in in view of the forthcoming proceedings in Grand Committee. One of these, by Mr. E. Goulding, M.P., proposes that every shop shall be closed not later than two o'clock in the afternoon on one week in every week. Another amendment proposes that shop assistants, equally with the occupiers of the shops, shall have a voice in approving the order for closing proposed to be made by the local authority. It is probable that Mr. Glyn-Jones will endeavour to obtain an amendment whereby a fixed maximum number of hours weekly would be imposed on retail shops of all kinds, this provision to be permissive in respect to individual liberty to select what hours the shopkeeper desires to keep open. This would take the place of the sixty hours' week for employes, and would not be prejudicial to their interests.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., will be the Chairman of the Grand Committee which will meet after Easter to consider the Shop Hours Bill. Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is one of the members of the Committee.

THE C.S.S.A.

As was indicated in our issue of April 8, Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is following up the inquiry which he addressed last week to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in reference to the facilities afforded to the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., for trading at various Government departments. In the House of Commons on Monday, April 10, the hon. member asked the Financial Secretary by whose authority the Association is afforded special facilities for trading at Somerset House during business hours with the officials and clerks, and what are the terms and conditions upon which these advantages are granted over private traders. On the same day and subsequent afternoons the hon. member also asked the heads of no fewer than nine departments—the War Office, Post Office, Colonial Office, Home Office, Admiralty, Board of Agriculture, Foreign Office, Board of Education, and Local Government Board—whether any facilities are afforded during office hours to any trader or association of traders to obtain orders from and deliver goods to members of the staffs there employed, and if so whether they would state the name of the trader or association, and the terms and conditions under which those facilities are granted.

Mr. Hobhouse said he had nothing to add to the reply which he gave to the hon. member on the 4th inst.

Mr. Glyn-Jones asked whether the right hon. gentleman did not consider that members would be as likely as other people to do their shopping outside the time of the employers, and if not would he put up the available privileges of being able to deal with them on Government premises and in Government time for public tender?

Mr. Hobhouse replied that he had had no complaints from the staff. (No, no.) This, as he had already stated, was a practice of very long standing, and until he received some complaints he saw no reason to alter it.

Replying for the President of the Board of Agriculture, Sir Edward Strachey said that no such facilities exist in his department.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, replying so far as the Post Office is concerned, said that as a matter of convenience to enormous numbers of the staff who are members of the Civil Service Supply Association a messenger from that Association calls daily to receive orders and deliver orders. For the Foreign Office Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., replied that no special facilities are afforded to any trader or association of traders.

Mr. Glyn-Jones asked further questions on the same subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday. They were not reached at question time, but the First Lord of the Admiralty subsequently informed the hon. member that as a matter of convenience messengers from the Civil Service Supply Association and the Junior Army and Navy Stores are admitted to the Admiralty to visit members of the staff who leave with the hall porter a notification in writing that they wish to place an order. The practice was one of long-standing, and, so far as he was aware, no objection had been raised to it. The Home Secretary gave a similar reply as regards the Home Office.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, on Wednesday, April 5, Sir William J. Baxter, J.P., D.L. (President), in the chair. There were also present Dr. J. B. Dunlop, Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. G. D. Beggs, N. White, J.P., Thos. Batt, John Burnett, J. H. Bowden, James Michie, and W. F. Wells.

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. Ferrall) stated that the President had sent the following telegram in reply to that sent from the last meeting of the Council congratulating him on his appointment as Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Londonderry: "Very many thanks for thoughtful and kind congratulatory telegram."

The PRESIDENT supplemented this by saying that he deemed the Council's telegram of congratulation very highly. No telegram that he had received on the occasion was more appreciated by him, coming, as it did, so promptly and so cordially from those assembled.

Mr. WELLS said they were very pleased at the honour that had been done to their President, and they appreciated it as an honour done to themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from the Colonial Office transmitting copy of the Western Australia Pharmacy Act.

Letters were received from Messrs. Patrick Barry, Jos. Healy, Arthur Edwin Dickson, and Robert Watterson, submitting certificates from other bodies, and desiring preliminary registration. All were admitted to preliminary registration.

A certificate of the death of Mr. John Mason, Ph.C., Lyle, Co. Roscommon, was received.

The following wrote notifying changes in their addresses:

J. J. Connolly, Ph.C., from Youghal to the Medical Hall, Newport, Co. Mayo.

James B. Doran, Ph.C., from Kingwilliamstown to c/o Mr. H. Helmore, Ph.C., 23 Jones Street, Kimberley.

J. O. Hanlon Kennedy, Ph.C., from Harvey Lane, Golborne, to 93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.

James Tate, Ph.C., to Tate's Medical Hall, 7 and 9 Royal Avenue, Belfast.

James Mahaffy, chemist and druggist, from Belturbet to Antrim Road, Belfast.

Patrick Stuart, chemist and druggist, to 27 Madrid Street, Belfast.

E. J. Hendley, R.D., to 29 Avondale Avenue, Belfast.

B. McDowell, R.D., from 7 Lord Street, Belfast, to Bridge End, Belfast.

APPOINTMENT OF AN APOTHECARY.

Communications were read from Mr. M. D. Carroll, P.S.I., Boyle, Co. Roscommon, calling attention to the action of the Boyle Board of Guardians in passing a resolution "inviting tenders from qualified persons" for the position of apothecary to the Union and Dispensary, at a salary not to exceed 40*l.* a year. Mr. Carroll pointed out that the late Mr. Mason, who held the position for forty years, had a salary of 85*l.* a year, and he asked the Law Committee to approach the Local Government Board and ask them not to sanction the Guardians' proposal.

Mr. WELLS stated that this matter was before the Law Committee at their last meeting. The committee had to before them on the same occasion a statement published in one of the journals to the effect that the Local Government Board refused to sanction the procedure proposed by the Guardians.

It was also stated that Mr. Carroll is not a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Mr. WELLS proposed: "That a loyal address be presented to their Majesties King George the Fifth and Queen Mary on their approaching visit to Ireland." He said he thought they ought to act on the occasion of the coming royal visit as they had done on similar occasions in the past. They had presented an address to the late Queen Victoria, and had also presented one to the late King

Edward, and on both occasions the resolutions proposing to present the address had been passed unanimously by the Council. He did not think it would be necessary for him to say very much to commend his resolution to the Council. He thought that as the King was coming to Dublin they certainly ought to present an address. He thought the royal visit would be a very good thing for the country, because it would mean the circulation of money, and if they could have such visits often it would be a great benefit to the country.

Mr. BEGGS seconded the resolution.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure they were unanimously of opinion that the address should be presented.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and the drafting of the proposed address was referred to the House and General Purposes Committee.

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE IN PHARMACY.

On the motion of Mr. MICHIE, seconded by Mr. BOWDEN, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That this Council desires to place on record its confidence in the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, and endorses the policy of continuing the work for which representatives to serve on the Committee were nominated; and this Council further expresses the hope that the Committee of Reference as a whole may continue and complete the work."

DEATHS.

The REGISTRAR submitted a report notifying the deaths of Dr. Robert Montgomery, Ph.C., Dublin, and of Mr. John Creig Ferrier, Ph.C., Port of Spain.

Mr. WELLS said their old and esteemed friend, Dr. Montgomery, was one of the oldest apothecaries in Ireland; he had been a member of their Board of Examiners early in the history of the Society, and for some years afterwards he had been a member of the Council. He was a most courteous and genial gentleman, and any of them who had ever had any dealings with him would regret his demise very keenly. He was in his ninety-third year. He (Mr. Wells) thought they ought to express their regret on the minutes, and pass a vote of sympathy with his son and his daughters. He proposed that that be done.

Mr. BOWDEN seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. WELLS said Dr. Montgomery had his intellect to the very end; he died of old age.

ERASED FROM THE REGISTER.

The REGISTRAR reported that out of the list submitted to the last meeting of the Council of Chemists and Druggists who had failed to reply to registered letters of inquiry, he had since received replies only from Mr. James Mahaffy and Mr. Patrick Stuart.

It was decided that the names of those who had not replied should be erased from the register.

ELECTION AND NOMINATIONS TO MEMBERSHIP.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS (the treasurer), seconded by Mr. BOWDEN, Mrs. Brigid Rose McMichael, Ph.C., Ann Street, Ballycastle, was elected a member of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. MICHIE, the following were nominated for membership: Dr. Maurice R. J. Hayes, Ph.C., 35 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin; Mr. M. H. MacNamara, Ph.C., Tuam, Co. Galway; and Dr. Abraham Morris, Ph.C., Clonlee Villa, Rosetta Park, Belfast.

This was all the business.

Preliminary Examination.

Samuel Orr, Newry, passed with honours. The following have also passed:—Benjamin Logan, Downpatrick; William Sheerer Hamilton, Castletown; Thomas Neligan, Dingle; Timothy Healey, Fermoy; Henry Isaacson, Dublin; William Spottiswoode, Cork; James Louden, Donaghadee; Richard Deane Clarke, Cork; Catherine Savage, Lisburn; Edmund Hayes, Enniscorthy; Mary Clare O'Neill, Castletown-Geoghegan; Alfred Earnest Ferris, Tuam; Moses Eleazer Jaffey, Dublin; John King Lyons, Omagh; Albert William Slater, Fermoy; John Cooney, Queenstown; William James Cousley, Moneymore. Twenty candidates were rejected.

April Pharmaceutical Examinations.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the following list of persons who were respectively granted Major and Minor certificates at the Examinations held this month:

LONDON.

Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Ashton, Tom B., Leicester
Bartlett, Dorothy J., Streatham
Bennison, William, Ecclesall
Bryant, Ernest G., Manchester
Creasey, Jesse, Heckington
Davidson, A. Linton, Manton
Ford, J. Williams, Stockwell
Hammond, H. W., Huddersfield
Hart, Winnifred D., Aetou
Heywood, Sophia J., London
Honeyman, W., Hartlepool
Meadowcroft, J. H., Morecambe
Moore, Percy Edwin, Ilkerton

Pickworth, Fred. A., Brockley
Preston, Ernest, Sheffield
Robinson, W. T., Forest Hill
Rothstein, Albert, Leeds
Saunders, W. G., Liverpool
Taylor, Harry Alan, Hampstead
Thurrott, Fred. W., Wisbech
Tyther, Thomas W., Handsworth
Wagstaff, Margaret G., Finchley
Watts, Eric, Stalybridge
Wilkinson, John, Redcar
Wood, Jane Edith, Crosshills

Chemists and Druggists.

Alexander, Wm. Hy., Nottingham
Andrews, H. N., Plymouth
Bayliss, W. A. S., Tewkesbury
Beadon, W. W. N., Muswell Hill
Blair, John, Millom
Blakeley, William A., Swindon
Blore, Sampson C., Rugeley
Bowen, John A., Pontardulais
Boycoff, William G., Liscard
Brindle, Harry, Bolton
Brook, Ewart H. B., Honiton
Cherry, Margaret G., Walton-on-Thames
Christie, Constance E., Brixton
Clarke, Stanley G., South Ealing
Collins, James A., Nottingham
Copeland, John, Cape Town
Court, Stanley, Clapham
Davies, David R., Swansea
Dickinson, Fred, Blackpool
Dobson, R. M. G., Manchester
Edwards, Hugh Owen, Rhyl
Ellis, Frederick, Vauxhall
Evans, Benjamin W., Smethwick
Feltham, Edgar S., Clapham
Fisher, Thomas H., Blackheath
Fromow, David H., Walthamstow
Gibby, G. M., Clynwellyn
Gover, Joseph H., Bath
Gray, Albert Edwd., Clapham
Griffiths, Edgar T., Pentre
Griffiths, H. O., Aberdare
Hards, D. P., South Croydon
Hayes, Walter, Bolton
Hibberd, A. M., Wolverhampton
Holt, Francis W. A., Southsea
Hope, Garfield, Windsor
Hopwood, W. A., Whitechurch
Hough, John Oswin, Studley
Humber, John, Blackpool
Jacques, Herbert, Oldham
Jarvis, Geo. F., Workington
Johnstone, Wm. Henry, Carlisle
Kaighin, Wm. Henry, Lincoln

King, Chas. R., Chignall
Lambert, Robt. Basil, Cawood
Lewis, Thomas, Bridgend
Little, Geo. Edwin, Treforest
Lodge, Edith, Lockwood
Meadows, Vivian J., Stretford
Merrifield, Alfred J., Clapham
Milsom, F. E., Palmer's Green
Mitchell, Seymour, Wedmore
Moores, Lewis A., Manchester
Moorhouse, Joseph, Keighley
Nicholls, Alfred F., Plymouth
Oakley, Horace W., Bromwich
Ogier, Austin De P., Guernsey
Parker, George Fredk., Brixton
Pedrick, R. Geo., Plymouth
Radcliffe, Sam, Oldham
Richardson, Fredk. Thos., Bishop Auckland
Scott, Albemarle W., Norwich
Silverthorn, A. E., Salisbury
Snape, Charles E., Egremont
Speckly, R. E., Streatham
Speight, Richard H., Blackpool
Stanley, J. J. B., Sutton-in-Ashfield
Stewart, Allan G., Oswestry
Thomas, Hugh Owen, St. Clears
Thomas, Rap. D. S., Aberystwith
Thomas, William H., Clapham
Thompson, Reginald D., Bath
Tobin, Oscar, London
Trotter, Claude H., Stoke Ferry
Tyreman, Alfred, Whitby
Walmsey, Harold, Wimbledon
Wassall, Margaret, Birmingham
Waterhouse, Ernest, Bradford
Wells, Frederick George, Stockwell
Williams, David P., Barry
Williams, Edith, Cradley Heath
Williams, John, Hounslow
Wood, Frederick W., Marsden
Wood, Heybert J., Sandwich
Woodnoth, Percival H., Clapham

EDINBURGH.

Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Hendry, James, Banchory
Howat, Robert Gold, Glasgow
Manson, John, Edinburgh

Ramsay, John Henry, Partick
Walker, Herbert C., Edinburgh

Chemists and Druggists.

Armstrong, R., Jarrovan-Tyne
Badeock, John M., Liverpool
Black, William, Methlick
Brown, Alexander H., Glasgow
Campbell, John, Lerwick
Cluff, Ashley Fitzgerald, Goole
Cohen, Elias, Manchester
Corson, Robert S., Callender
Crossdell, H. C., Whitehaven
Duthie, George N., Fraserburgh
Eato, Thomas Garnet, Loftus
Ellison, Arthur Mason, Barnsley
Ferguson, Mary Ann, Glasgow
Fordyce, Harry, Turfiff
Gale, Arthur George, Liverpool
Gregory, James, Lowton
Greig, John, Glasgow
Gribben, Sidney A., Southend
Hamilton, John R., Edinburgh
Hawson, Lessels D., Wallsend-on-Tyne
Hodgson, George C., Sunderland
Hogan, John W., Liverpool
Juman, William C., Edinburgh
Jack, William S., Cambuslang

Kearney, Alfred, Hawick
Lister, Charles, York
Mackay, Alexander G., Glasgow
Mackay, George, Aberdeen
McNaught, John Duncan, Ayr
Manson, Donald J., St. Helens
Noble, Charles P., Galashiels
Ogston, William, Cruden Bay
Overett, William J., Montrose
Paxton, William, Edinburgh
Robinson, James E., Birkenhead
Robson, John H. F., Walsingham
Sim, James, Aberdeen
Simon, Julius John, Edinburgh
Sinclair, John, Wick
Smith, Leonard, Stockton-on-Tees
Smyth, Albert S., Galashiels
Stafford, Isabella, Carlisle
Teunton, Mary, Keith
Thomson, Andrew, Methil
Torrance, Jane, Flockhart, Liberton
Whittingham, William Crowley, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm.

DR. S. ERNEST DORE deals in a recent issue of "The Lancet" with the present position of the use of the x-ray in the treatment of ringworm. The success of the treatment depends upon it being conducted in a methodical and systematic manner by a trained operator and under skilled supervision, and the operator must not be stinted as regards efficient tubes and apparatus. Cases of permanent baldness are due to an unskilled operator or to the use of unsuitable tubes.

Chilblains.

THE methods of treating chilblains are frequently referred to in the *C. & D.*, and are always of interest to chemists, who probably see more cases of chilblains than do medical men. A recent inquiry in the "British Medical Journal" brought the following concise note from Dr. J. J. Thorp, Ipswich:

"If the skin is not very tender it may be painted with tincture of iodine, or tr. iodi and lin. saponis equal parts, or the inflamed skin smeared with lin. tercinth. acet. or s. camphor. If the cuticle is tender or sore the parts to be painted with several layers of flexible collodion. The general circulation should be promoted by exercise and good food, the parts being kept warm by woollen socks and gloves."

Sea-Sickness.

VALIDOL has yielded good results in sea-sickness, the following being a recent testimony contributed to the "British Medical Journal" by Dr. T. M. Kendall, Potton:

"During many voyages, I was a victim, and it was not until I tried a combination of menthol and valerian that I was ever able to enjoy comfort during a sea voyage. Since I have used this remedy the sea has no longer any terrors for me, and even during the fiercest gale I am able to enjoy the pleasures of the table, and feel as comfortable as I am on terra firma. My experience also with passengers has been most gratifying, and on voyages to and from Australia with many as 500 passengers I have been able to prevent any of them from suffering from sea-sickness. People who have been accustomed to lie prostrate from sea-sickness have, when I gave them this remedy, passed the whole voyage in comfort, and my experience has been that this remedy never fails to alleviate and altogether abolish this dreadful sensation. In most cases one dose is sufficient, and three doses always meet with signal success. The particular form in which I have used this combination is sold under the name of validol."

Diuretics.

DR. EUSTACE SMITH, F.R.C.P., communicates to the "British Medical Journal" (1911, p. 289) some remarks on the choice of a diuretic, in which prescribers will find excellent advice as to the use of such therapeutic agents as digitalis, strophanthus, strychnine, caffeine, diuretin, a pilocarpine. It is evident from Dr. Eustace Smith's remarks that great care has to be exercised in the choice of a diuretic. For example, digitalis raises the blood-pressure generally and forces more blood through the kidneys, that it is contra-indicated in certain renal diseases. Many drugs have special actions on the organism which contraindicate their use under certain conditions, and have rather than good, frequently results from their administration. The saline diuretics (citrate, acetate and tartrate of soda, potash, and ammonia) increase the osmotic pressure of the blood and draw water from the tissues into the bloodstream. They do not, therefore, irritate the kidneys, and may be used without fear even when the organs are acutely inflamed. It is important that when taken they should be well diluted, for their action upon the kidneys is thereby rendered more certain; and it is useful to combine them with spirit of nitrous ether, which, on account of its nitrite of ethyl it contains, is a useful agent in causing dilatation of the different vessels of the kidney. The paper contains valuable information in regard to dietary and various mechanical means which may be employed to induce diuresis and thus reduce oedema.

NO. 3 OF THE "AGRICULTURAL LEDGER" for 1911 is by David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., and deals with *Glycine hispida* (soya bean) in India. The cultivation, various uses and composition of the seeds are gone into thoroughly.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

SIR J. J. THOMSON delivered the Friday evening discourse on April 7, the subject of the lecture being "A New Method of Chemical Analysis." The Duke of Northumberland was in the chair, and among those present were Sir James Dewar, Sir William Crookes, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Prof. R. Meldola, Prof. Percy F. Frankland, Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, Mr. Grant Hooper, Dr. E. Divers, Dr. R. Messel, and Dr. J. Lewkowitsch. The lecture concerned the positive electrical rays which Sir J. J. Thomson has been studying for many years, and exhibited an application of these rays to the solution of various chemical problems. It was, he said, with trepidation that he trespassed on chemical subjects, but his researches take the form of confirming the conclusions to which chemists have already arrived. After describing briefly the nature of positive rays or positively electrified particles, he stated that it is now possible to analyse the residual gases in the exhausted tube with considerable accuracy, and to indicate at the same time the state in which they occur, whether atomic or molecular. The apparatus employed was shown, and it was demonstrated that the positive rays are deflected when subjected to electric and magnetic forces. The amount of deflection varies according to the gas in the vacuum-tube, and by means of a mathematical formula it is possible to identify the particular element or elements concerned. Up till recently a willemite screen was used as the only means of making the positive rays apparent, but this screen has now been replaced by a photographic plate, so that as the rays strike the plate permanent records are obtained. An ingenious dark slide has been devised for the purpose of holding the photographic plate, which was shown and explained. What the lecturer described as a "positive ray spectrum" is obtained on the plate in the form of lines with a parabolic curve. These lines, as in the solar spectrum, occur in different positions, according to the element in the vacuum-tube, and it is by measuring the distance of the lines on the plate that the element can be deduced. The analogy with the spectroscopic method of research was further developed and its advantages shown. In the case of the spectroscope, if a worker finds some hitherto unobserved lines, he deduces that there is a new element present, but he has also to consider that the lines vary according to the conditions under which the work is being conducted, while in the positive ray spectrum no variation occurs; all one has to do is to measure up the position of the line, and the atomic weight of the substance that produced that line is found. In examining nitrogen from the air and chemically produced nitrogen he found, as did Lord Rayleigh, the argon line in the former variety. "The elements not only make their mark but write their name," was how the Professor stated the case. The method is one of great sensitiveness, more so than the spectroscopic method. Helium has been found over and over again in the positive ray spectrum, when no trace could be discerned with spectroscopic observation. The substance employed must be in a volatile condition at a thousandth of a millimetre pressure, and the accuracy does not depend on the quantity present but on the care with which the measurements are made. It is possible to determine the atomic weight of a substance to one per cent. when only a hundredth part of a milligram is employed. The record is taken in a millionth part of a second, hence it should be of value in the case of a changing substance like radium emanation. Another advantage is that the method does not depend upon the purity of the substance. Chemical literature on the determination of atomic weights is made up in great part of the steps taken to obtain pure substances; but in the case of the positive rays it is the shape and position of the curve from which the atomic weight is deduced. A number of slides were then shown of various positive ray spectrums. Hydrogen is always present, and carbon is always on the negative side and in the atomic state. Negative particles are never shown in the molecular condition. Mercury is generally present, due to the employment of a mercury pump for exhausting the tubes. Many spectrums were shown, these

including hydrogen, nitrogen, marsh gas, chloroform, and oxygen, each one showing the element in various conditions. In the case of oxygen there were shown nine systems or classes of oxygen, and with chloroform there are some mysterious lines produced which at present the lecturer is unable to explain. The deflection of particles to the negative side, said the lecturer, must take place under great difficulties, when it is considered that the particles are moving at the rate of a thousand miles a second. He finds that attraction is only exerted by the atom, never by the molecule, which may account for the peculiar properties and increased activity which chemists ascribe to the nascent condition.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Thursday, April 6, the chair being taken by the new President, Professor P. F. Frankland, F.R.S.

The first paper was communicated from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories on

THE CONSTITUENTS OF RHUBARB.

By F. Tutin and H. W. B. Clewer.

The numerous previous investigations of rhubarb have led to the isolation of a number of amorphous products, to which various names have been applied, together with certain definite compounds—namely, rhein, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, first obtained by Hesse in 1895; emodin, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, which was isolated in 1853 by De la Rue and Müller; rhabarberone or *isoemodin*, obtained by Hesse and by Tschirch and Eijken; and chrysophanic acid, $C_{15}H_8O_5$, which was first recognised as a constituent of rhubarb by Schlossberger and Döpping in 1844. It is evident, however, on studying the literature that pure chrysophanic acid has not hitherto been obtained from rhubarb, since the analyses of the earlier investigators do not agree with the formula, $C_{15}H_8O_5$, now assigned to it, and those who have examined rhubarb in more recent years state that they were unable to obtain chrysophanic acid free from a methylated constituent. The most important of the amorphous products which have been described as constituents of rhubarb are the "rheotannoglucoside" and "rheoanthraglucoside" of Tschirch and Heuberger ("Arch. der Pharm.," 1902, 240, 596). To the former of these products the astringent properties of rhubarb have been ascribed, and it is stated to yield, on hydrolysis, a levo-rotatory sugar and small amounts of gallic and cinnamic acids, together with amorphous products. The latter "glucoside" was regarded by Tschirch and Heuberger as the chief purgative constituent of rhubarb, and on hydrolysis gave dextrose, gallic and cinnamic acids, emodin, chrysophanic acid, and amorphous products.

The material employed for the present investigation consisted of the best quality of sun-dried "Shensi" rhubarb. An alcoholic extract of the drug, when distilled with steam, yielded a small amount of palmitic acid, together with a hexoic acid and some essential oil, which possessed in a high degree the characteristic odour of rhubarb. The portion of the extract which was soluble in water yielded, on extraction with ether, cinnamic and gallic acids, rhein, emodin, aloe-emodin, chrysophanic acid, emodin monomethyl ether, and a new anthraquinone derivative, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$ (m.p., 295-297° C.), which it is proposed to designate *rheinolic acid*. On subsequently extracting the aqueous liquid with amyl alcohol there were obtained a crystalline mixture of the glucosides of rhein, emodin, aloe-emodin, emodin monomethyl ether, and chrysophanic acid, together with some tannin, large amounts of gallic acid, and an amorphous non-glucosidic resin. The latter on hydrolysis gave small amounts of gallic and cinnamic acids, rhein, emodin, aloe-emodin, emodin monomethyl ether, and chrysophanic acid, together with a large quantity of resin and a little of a new compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$ (m.p., 256° C.), which is probably a *trihydroxydihydroanthracene*. The final aqueous liquid, which had been extracted with ether and with amyl alcohol, contained only some amorphous colouring-matter, together with large quantities of lævulose and dextrose, the latter having been obtained in a crystalline state.

The portion of the alcoholic extract of rhubarb which was insoluble in water yielded a trace of a hydrocarbon; a phytosterol (verosterol), $C_{27}H_{46}O$; a mixture of fatty acids containing palmitic, stearic, oleic, linolic, and linolenic acids, both free and combined; rhein, rheinoic acid, emodin, aloë-emodin, emodin monomethyl ether, chrysophanic acid, and a trace of a substance which did not melt at $340^{\circ}C$. It also contained amorphous products and a further quantity of the crystalline mixture of glucosides.

Physiological tests were conducted with most of the products obtained, when it was found that the chief purgative constituent was the amorphous, non-glucosidic resin, but aloë-emodin and chrysophanic acid had also some purgative action. Rhein, emodin, and the crystalline mixture of glucosides, however, were quite inert. The principal astringent constituent of rhubarb appears, on the other hand, to be the free gallic acid, as only a small amount of tannin is present.

It is evident from the foregoing investigation that the "rheoanthraglucoside" of Tschirch and Henberger, which was amorphous, was a mixture of the crystalline glucosides of the anthraquinone derivatives and the above-mentioned non-glucosidic resin. It has furthermore been shown that the "rhabarberone" and "iso-emodin" of earlier workers were in reality only somewhat impure aloë-emodin, and that the impure chrysophanic acid which has heretofore been obtained was a mixture of the latter and emodin monomethyl ether.

Dr. Dobbie and Messrs. Fox and Gange followed, with a paper on

DIPHENYLENE.

a new aromatic hydrocarbon, prepared by the action of sodium on 2:2'-dibromodiphenyl. It forms fairly large, colourless crystals, and on oxidation furnishes phthalic acid. Very little work has been done on the hydrocarbon so far, for the reason that it costs about 3*l.* per gram.

A paper was read by Dr. Pyman, of Dartford, on

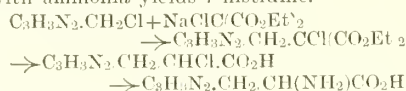
A NEW SYNTHESIS OF 4(OR 5)- β -AMINOETHYLGLYOXALINE, ONE OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF ERGOT.

Within the last few years it has been shown that three naturally occurring substances of physiological importance contain the glyoxaline complex—namely, the alkaloid pilocarpine (Jowett, 1903), the amino acid histidine (Pauly, 1904), and 4(OR 5)- β -aminoethylglyoxaline. The last-named base has recently been shown by Barger and Dale to be present in certain aqueous extracts of ergot, and Dale and Laidlaw have shown that its physiological activity is very great, minute doses producing tonic contraction of the uterus. The base is produced in nature by the bacterial elimination of carbon dioxide from histidine, but hitherto no satisfactory method for its preparation in quantity has been available. Diaminoacetone hydrochloride, which can be prepared from citric acid by known methods, forms the starting-point of the synthesis. This salt when heated with potassium thiocyanate yields 2-thiol-4(OR 5)- β -aminomethylglyoxaline, which on oxidation with nitric acid gives 4(OR 5)-hydroxymethylglyoxaline. The hydrochloride of the latter is converted by phosphorus pentachloride into the 4(OR 5)-chloromethylglyoxaline hydrochloride, and this when suitably treated with potassium cyanide gives rise to 4(OR 5)-cyanomethylglyoxaline. The latter base on reduction with sodium and alcohol yields 4(OR 5)- β -aminoethylglyoxaline.

A preliminary note on

THE SYNTHESIS OF RACEMIC HISTIDINE

was also communicated by Dr. Pyman. The condensation-product of 4(OR 5)-chloromethylglyoxaline hydrochloride with ethyl-sodiochloromalonate gives on hydrolysis γ -chloro- β -glyoxaline-4(OR 5)-propionic acid, which when heated with ammonia yields racemic histidine.



The other papers read included a contribution from the Pharmaceutical Society's Laboratory on 6-nitro-3:4:3':4'-tetramethyldiphenyl, by Professor Crossley and Mr. Hampshire; and one taken as read was on alizarin in rhubarb, by Dr. Hugo Müller, who was one of the first chemists to occupy himself with the chemistry of rhubarb.

WINTER SESSION.

Association Presidents.

THE new President of the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists is Mr. Andrew Hutcheson Cleland, who has been in business in Leytonstone since 1837, and has worked well with the West Ham Association since its inception. Mr. Cleland was apprenticed in 1872 to Mr. James Chambers, Ph.C., Eastwood, near Nottingham, and remained with him until 1877, when he came South as an assistant to Mr. E. Mawer, High Wycombe. A little over a year later he came to London to a situation at Notting Hill Gate, and in the same year went to another in High Holborn. In 1880 he went to Mr. Cresswell, Lee Green, London, S.E., and while there he attended Professor Bentley's courses in botany and materia medica at the School of Pharmacy, and passed the Minor examination in October 1881. Mr. Cresswell was subsequently an assistant for five years with Messrs. Williams & Elvey, 8 Halkin Street West, London, S.W., and left there to commence business at 180 High Road, Leytonstone. He makes a speciality there of the photographic department, and is interested in all that makes for the progress of pharmacy.



MR. A. H. CLELAND.

Brief Records.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Liverpool Branch was held at the Shippieries Café, Drury Lane, Water Street, on April 11. The balance-sheet showed a surplus of 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The final arrangements for the annual general meeting were completed, and a discussion ensued on the subjects of its agenda. The majority of the subjects were agreed to without discussion, but the meeting decided to urge the lowering of the subscription to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association.—A special meeting arranged in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation scheme was held at Dring's Hotel on Thursday, March 30, at 3 P.M., when a good number of pharmacists from Grimsby and the surrounding district were present. Mr. Walshaw (Huddersfield) and Mr. A. J. Chater (London) addressed the meeting, which was private. The members expressed confidence in the work of the local Association's Committee.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.—The Annual general meeting was held at 156 King Street, Great Yarmouth, on Thursday, April 6, Mr. P. R. Hill presiding. Messrs. J. S. Shearman, T. B. Male, Harvey Palmer, T. J. Woodcock, W. G. Poll, and A. E. Richmond (Secretary) were also present. The new officers of the Association were appointed as follows: *President*, Mr. T. J. Woodcock; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. A. E. Richmond; *Members of the Committee*, J. S. Shearman, P. R. Hill, and W. G. Poll. The balance-sheet and report presented showed funds in hand. The retiring officers were cordially thanked.

Association of Women Pharmacists.—A meeting was held on April 6 at Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London, W.C. Among those present were the President (Miss Buchanan), Mrs. Clarke-Kerr, Mr. G. McLaren, Misses Wardle, Andrews, Gilliat, Durand, Cole, Sargent, Roberts, Jacob, Boyes, and Hughes. The President introduced Dr. Davis, Pathologist of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, who read a paper on *Vaccine Therapy*. Dr. Davis followed the same lines as in his lecture before the Chemists' Assistants' Association (*C. & D.*, February 4, p. 180). The lecture was followed by a discussion in which Misses Buchanan, Wardle, and Sargent took part.

Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association.—At the monthly meeting held at Hamilton Street, Birkenhead, on April 6, the President (Mr. Wynne) occupied the chair. There were also present Messrs. Cooling, Wood, Sturt, Breeze, Kendal, Mellor, Stones, Stockdale, Ellis, Stelfox, Snow, jun., Govier, Cragg, James, Grant, Elder, and McIntyre. The minutes were read by Mr. Stones, in the absence of the Secretary through family bereavement. An interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. Cooling on

Official and Non-official preparations in everyday use found in the B.P. Codex. An interesting discussion followed, samples of the various preparations being passed round for inspection. Mr. Cooling was heartily thanked for his paper.

Mansfield and District Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Oriental Cafe on Wednesday, April 5. Mr. A. R. Jesson presided over a small attendance. Correspondence from the British Red Cross Society was read, and after some discussion it was decided to support the formation of Voluntary Aid Detachments. The pharmacists in the town decided to close on Wednesdays at 1 P.M. for the remainder of the day during the summer months, commencing in May. The reply from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society to the resolution on the proposed curriculum was referred to the next meeting. The annual meeting was fixed for May 17. A letter from the Notts County Council was read declining to take any action in the matter of fees for attending coroners' inquests.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association.—On April 7 the President, committee, and members were entertained at the Salisbury Hotel by Messrs. Sol Taylor, Parsons Rogers, and Charles Mote, who are well-known commercial travellers. The guests included Messrs. Eynon (President), Mitchell (Vice-President), Atkinson, McMillan, Simpson, Ridge, Lawrence (Knaresbrough), Pattison, Hines, Wood, Lambert, Foster, Smeddles, Handford, Illingworth, Windemer, Fenn (Treasurer), and C. B. Southwell (Knaresbrough), Secretary. The guests were first entertained to dinner, at which speeches were forbidden, after which an adjournment was made to the drawing-room, where a concert took place, the songs being interspersed with recitations and instrumental music. A limerick competition resulted in the award of a fountain pen to Mr. C. B. Southwell. The evening closed with a vote of thanks to the hosts, whose hospitality was much appreciated by all their guests.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held at Earldam Hall, Forest Gate, E., on April 6. Mr. Andrew H. Cleland in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Blades, Coaker, Coleman, Lord, Miller, Mitchell, Moxey, Raynor, Seed, Soper, and the Hon. Secretary (J. E. Evans). Mr. W. W. Blades opened a discussion on shop-hours legislation. Mr. Blades said that the present Shops Bill differs much from the one that was before Parliament a few months ago. The previous Bill would have made a weekly half-day closing compulsory for nearly all shops, and he was disappointed that this provision had been abandoned, because it simplified matters considerably. After discussion, a resolution was carried unanimously that the Secretary write to the Home Secretary and Mr. Masterman, asking them to insert a special provision in the Bill for such an emergency as the illness of a pharmacist employing only one unqualified assistant. The law compels him to obtain the services of a qualified *locum tenens*, who, not knowing the routine of the shop, would require the close attendance of the assistant, whose hours of duty might thus exceed the limit. Mr. Mitchell said that Mr. Masterman has already expressed his opinion that such an emergency would be regarded as an "act of God," and no prosecution would follow.

Tunbridge Wells Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held at 33 Mount Pleasant, on April 4, the President, Mr. W. A. Phillips, in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Hobbs, Vizer, Booth, Godkin, Gale, Bishop, Harden, and Webb (Hon. Secretary). A visit to the Chemists' Exhibition by a party of local pharmacists is to be arranged. By permission of the House Committee of the General Hospital, Mr. Webb exhibited a centigram of *Radium Bromide*, and briefly outlined its chief chemical and physical properties. The radium is mounted on an applicator and covered with varnish, as is usual now, this method enabling the maximum result to be obtained from this wonderful element which is daily becoming of increasing value in the treatment of disease. *The Shops Bill* was next discussed at some length, and as Clause 21 is the one chiefly affecting pharmacists it came in for a good deal of criticism. Reading this clause with other parts of the Bill, it is by no means clear what is really intended, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the local member of Parliament for an explanation. Mr. Hobbs was also asked to try to obtain information on this point from the Pharmaceutical Council. The Secretary informed the meeting that steps were being taken to oppose the granting of a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act to a seedsman at Tonbridge.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—About thirty members visited Guy's Hospital, London, S.E., on April 6, when the electrical department, museum, and dispensary were inspected under the guidance of Mr. H. Finnemore, B.Sc., the chief pharmacist, and his assistants, Messrs. Williamson, Town, Breakpear, Thomson, and Benson. The

mode of applying (and screening) x rays and the Finsen light treatment for lupus were first demonstrated, followed by the practical application of high-tension electricity. Radiant baths, the preparation of carbon-dioxide pencils, and radium applicators finished this interesting department. After looking into the stoke-hole and engine-room, where the mysteries of mechanically stoked boilers and of the hospital's electrical supply were explained, the party proceeded to the museum. Here is the famous collection of anatomical wax models made by Joseph Towne under the direction of Sir Astley Cooper. The realistic imitations of nature provided somewhat gruesome object-lessons in anatomy and pathology, but the wonderful workmanship compelled admiration. Before visiting the dispensary, refreshments were supplied, after which the Vice-President (Mr. E. Thompson) thanked Mr. Finnemore for the courteous and able manner in which he and his assistants had shown the members over some of the hospital's most interesting departments. The longest stay was made in the dispensary and stores below, where much interest was taken in the pharmaceutical operations in progress, especially a plaster-spreading machine supplied by Mr. W. Martindale forty years ago; petroleum emulsion, which is being used largely in the hospital as a remedy for constipation; and the mode of preparing salvarsan for injection. The crude drugs used for preparing galenicals were seen to be typical in character. The visit, which is the third to great London hospitals during the last two years, proved to be the most interesting of the series.

Society of Chemist Opticians.

A meeting of the Council was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on April 11. There were present Mr. J. H. Hopper (President), Mr. F. S. Horsey, Mr. S. W. Woolley, and Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (Hon. Secretary). The chief business was consideration of the arrangements for the annual meeting, which was fixed for May 10, at the Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Skating Rink. The draft annual report was approved of and the auditors presented their report. The income and expenditure account for 1910 shows that the subscriptions received during the year amounted to 90l. 7s. 6d., and that a surplus balance of 8l. 18s. 2d. remained to carry to account. According to the balance sheet the surplus amounts to 41l. 6s. 7d.; the library fund also shows a balance of 11. 4s. 2d.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Beck, E. G. *Bismuth Paste in Chronic Suppurations*. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (Kehner.)

Bower, F. O. *Plant-life on Land Considered in some of its Biological Aspects*. Ryl. 16mo. Pp. 178. 1s. net. (Cambridge University Press.)

Donington, G. C. *A Class Book of Chemistry*. 7×4½. Pp. 412. 3s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Douglas, C. C. *The Laws of Health and School Hygiene: a Handbook on School Hygiene*. 7½×5. Pp. 284. 3s. net. (Blackie.)

Hilditch, T. P. *Concise History of Chemistry*. 7½×4½. Pp. 274. 2s. 6d. (Methuen.)

Lunge, G. *The Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and Alkali with the Collateral Branches*. Vol. 3. 3rd edit. 9×5½. Pp. 784. 30s. net. (Gurney & Jackson.)

Moor, C. G., and Partridge, W. *Aids to Bacteriology*. 2nd edit. 12mo. 3s. net. (Baillière.)

Stevens, A. *Simple Interest Tables on Sums under 11. at Various Rates from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent., advancing by Quarters*. Folding card. 1s. (Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.) [A useful card for calculating discounts on parts of a pound. It is arranged in a manner that makes it easy to consult.]

Thomson, S., and Steele, J. C. *Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery*. 29th edit. 9×6. Pp. 772. 7s. 6d. net. (C. Griffin.)

Tutton, A. E. H. *Crystals*. 7½×5. Pp. 312. 5s. (K. Paul.)
Vaccine Therapy: Its Administration, Value, and Limitations. A Discussion held by the Royal Society of Medicine. Ryl. 8vo. 4s. 6d. net. (Longmans.)

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 12.

THE approaching holidays have made their influence felt on business this week, and there is little of interest to record. Cod-liver oil is appreciably lower, the absence of business and improved fishing being responsible for the decline. Japanese refined slab camphor is also lower for shipment. Opium remains very strong, and again higher prices have been paid. Codeine and salts have been advanced by 9d. Glycerin is unaltered, the Convention having decided to make no change. Bromides have continued in good demand, while pure bromine itself is 5½d. per lb. higher. Hydrobromic acid is dearer. Quicksilver is again lower in second hands, the official quotation remaining unchanged. Turpentine is about 4s. cheaper. Potash permanganate is scarce. Menthol is steady, but quiet. Balsam tolu has been in fair demand, and copaiba is firmer. Cardamoms have arrived in fair quantities; Soudan acacia gum is steady. Lime juice is steady and in better demand. Both saffron and turmeric are firm. The following table shows the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bromine pure	Cream of tartar	Ammonia sulphate	Cod-liver oil
Codeine and salts	Lemon oil	Camphor (Jap. ref.)	Quicksilver (seconds)
Hydrobromic acid	Menthol	c.i.f.	Turpentine
Opium		Copper sulphate	

Cablegram.

BERGEN, April 11.—The catch of cod for the whole of Norway amounts to 31,300,000, against 32,200,000 at the corresponding date of last year, and the yield of steam-refined oil is 22,000 barrels, against 27,200 barrels at the preceding period. The fishing is now closing outside of Finmarken. The market is dull, no business being reported, finest new non-congealing oil offering at 159s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

London Markets.

ALOES.—After the sale last week about 100 gourds of the Curaçao offered were sold at 70s. per cwt. for good fair liver, which was the importer's limit in auction. The *Balmoral Castle* has brought 51 packages from Mossel Bay.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is firm on the spot, Red Ship brand selling at 4s. 10d., and to arrive about 4s. 6d. c.i.f. is the nearest value.

ARROWROOT.—Nothing offered at auction. Privately about 160 barrels St. Vincent have been sold at from 2d. to 2½d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—There has been a fair demand for large tins, up to 1s. 1d. having been paid for pile 1 and 11d. for Pile 3. First-hand market is practically cleared.

BENZOLIN.—The *Yang-tsze* has brought 80 cases from Singapore.

BROMIDES.—A very fair demand is reported from the makers at the full official rates.

BROMINE.—The makers announce an advance of 5½d. per lb., the quotation for pure in cases being 2s. 1d., five-case lots 2s. 0½d., and ten-case lots 2s. per lb. net ex-wharf London.

BUCHU.—The usual Cape boat brought one bale only, which is transit for New York. No business is reported this week, and it would be possible to buy fair short-broad greenish at 3s. 9d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—China on the spot is quoted 172s. 6d., and to arrive at 155s. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Business has been done in Japanese slabs for July-August shipment at 1s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. Continent. Spot sellers of slabs ask 1s. 9d., and tablets 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CAMPHOR OIL.—The *Yang-tsze* from Kobe has brought 550 cases.

CARDAMOMS.—Arrivals amounting to about 360 cases have taken place this week. It is anticipated these arrivals will meet with a ready market.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Small sales of new are reported at 38s. and old at 40s. per cwt. on the spot.

CASTOR OIL.—Hull make is quoted at 31l. 10s. per ton for first pressing for the first half of May and 29l. 10s. for May-June delivery in barrels delivered free on wharf London. Finest French medicinal in cases is quoted 41s. on the spot.

CITRIC ACID.—Both English and foreign are quoted at 1s. 3½d. per lb.

COCAINE.—An advice from Germany, dated April 5, states that crude cocaine continues very high in view of the small spot supplies, which promptly found buyers.

CODEINE.—In view of the higher prices of opium the makers of codeine have advanced their prices by 9d. per oz. and now quote 100 oz. lots (instead of the former 70 oz.) of pure crystals at 12s. per oz., and smaller quantities at 12s. 3d. net.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The easier feeling noted last week has become more pronounced, the abstention of important buying recently and the improved fishing having led to a further reduction in the prices of Norwegian refiners. Quotations for the finest brands of new Norwegian oil are from 155s. to 160s. per barrel c.i.f.

An advice from Aalesund, dated April 3, states that during the latter part of last week fishing-operations were greatly impeded by stormy weather along a great part of the coast; in other districts the catch was satisfactory. In some districts the fishing has already finished, and in others the decreasing catch indicates an early closure. The market is quiet, and the tendency weaker; the future range of prices will now principally depend on the result of the Finmarken fishing, the prospects for which are not very bright at the moment.

Cabled advices from Aalesund show that the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to April 8 was as follows:

		Catch of Cod.	Livers for Raw Oil (hect.)	Yield of c.i.f. (hect.)
Lofoten ...	1911...	9,500,000	673	7,225
" ...	1910...	13,300,000	1,838	12,925
Whole Country ...	1911...	31,200,000	5,046	22,013
" ...	1910...	32,200,000	9,183	27,229

COPAIBA.—From New York 1s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted for Maracaibo, and on the spot 2s. 4½d. for genuine Para; market is firmer all round.

COPPER SULPHATE is easier at 19l. 10s. per ton for ordinary Liverpool brands for prompt, and 19l. 2s. 6d. to 19l. 5s. for May-June.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Although prices are unchanged at last week's decline, a firmer tone is evident, and it would not be surprising to see some improvement with the advent of warmer weather; 98 per cent. powder is quoted 95s. per cwt., and 95 per cent. 93s.

GALLS are steady on the spot at from 58s. to 60s. per cwt. for Persian blue, and for green from 46s. to 48s. is quoted. About 300 bags have arrived from the Persian Gulf, most of which have been sold to arrive.

GLYCERIN.—The Convention of makers met last week, but decided to make no change, so that official prices for double-distilled quality, s.g. 1.260, in tins and cases, on 5-ton contracts, remains at 109l. per ton and 105l. in drums.

GUM ACACIA is steady, with fair sales of Soudan sorts at from 40s. to 42s. 6d. spot, and for arrival sellers quote 38s. c.i.f. East Indian gums are quiet, No. 1 Ghatti offering to arrive at 43s. c.i.f., which is easier. In Liverpool sales of fine white Soudan have been made at 54s. The new crop of Senegal gum is reported to be small; 400 bags are expected at Bordeaux in a month, for which about 40s. f.o.b. is wanted.

HYDROBROMIC ACID has been advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. to 5d. for dil B.P. 10 per cent.; s.g. 1.208 is unchanged at 1s. 1d.; s.g. 1.375 is dearer at 1s. 8d., and s.g. 1.50 is dearer at 2s. 5d. per lb.

LEMON OIL.—One of the agents announces that his price has been advanced to 4s. 6d. per lb., and in another quarter 4s. 5d. is quoted.

LIME-JUICE is firm, with a rather better demand for West Indian raw, at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per gallon. *Concentrated* West Indian is firm, with a small business at from 18l. 2s. 6d. to 18l. 7s. 6d.

LIME OIL.—West Indian distilled is steady, with a small business up to 1s. 4d. per lb. for good quality. Hand-pressed is without demand, the value being 5s.

MENTHOL is quiet with a firm undertone, with sellers of Kobayashi or Suzuki at 15s. 6d. per lb. spot.

The exports from Japan during January 1911 amounted to 16,019 kin, valued at 104,024 yen, against 8,767 kin, valued at 43,817 yen in 1910, and 4,957 kin, valued at 23,543 yen, in 1909.

MORPHINE is firm, but somewhat quiet at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per oz. for hydrochlor. powder.

OPIUM.—The market is very strong, with sellers holding aloof. For druggists' qualities from 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. spot is quoted, and for good 16s. has been paid for ten cases. Persian is quoted at 16s. spot, and there are buyers to arrive at 15s. 6d. c.i.f., but no sellers. In regard to the forthcoming Turkey crop, it may be said that it is the Karahissar, Balukissar, and Yerli districts (producing druggists' qualities) which has suffered most from damage. Although there may be some slight setback to the market later, it is difficult to see how any severe decline can take place in view of the anticipated short crop.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on March 31 that the sales amount to 68 cases, eight of which are for speculation and the balance for American and the Continental markets. The prices paid range from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. for Karahissar druggists' and from 13s. to 14s. 6d. for lower mixed grades. Sellers are very tenacious, and only part with a few cases at a time. The Interior continues to report serious damage, and, under the best conditions, it is not anticipated that the crop will exceed 4,000 cases. The arrivals amount to 4,421 cases, against 1,926 cases at the same date last year.

Another correspondent, writing on April 1, states that the sales amounted to 70 cases, the market closing at 145 piastres for Karahissar, or equal to 16s. c.i.f. The pessimistic reports received from all quarters show the situation to be more serious than at first anticipated. The damage is estimated at from 70 to 80 per cent. on the high land, and in the Smyrna districts the damage is less serious. Market closed very firm owing to the presence of European buyers, so that no further transactions can take place without higher prices being paid.

A monthly report dealing with the Smyrna market during March states that the market was again active, sales amounting to 390 cases, of which 114 were for local and interior speculators. Prices at the beginning opened lower, but very soon recovered, but not before some important transactions took place, principally for America and speculators. During the past week a fair amount of opium was again bought for the U.S.A. at 15s. 6d. for extra Karahissar and 14s. 9d. for usual run t.q. The reports from the growing centres are, on the whole, discouraging, and although nothing definite can be said as to the extent of damage, occasioned by the late frost, still the opinion is that we shall have a short crop, even under the best weather conditions possible from now to the harvesting period. The arrivals to date amount to 4,421 cases, against 1,926, and in Constantinople 4,154, against 2,455. The Smyrna stock is about 805 cases, against 485 even date last year, and in Constantinople 485, against 74.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Holders of dark to ordinary Tripoli strip quote from 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 9d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT OIL quiet and unchanged, H.G.H. offering at 14s. 9d. London terms, but to arrive, New York still quotes 15s. 10d. Wayne County is unchanged at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—Supplies on the spot are scarce, and as the demand exceeds the supply, makers are only able to deliver slowly. From 37s. to 38s. per cwt. is quoted on spot.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—The exports of potassium iodide from Japan during January amounted to 3,118 kin, against 5,833 kin in 1910 and 6,603 kin in 1909. Of crude iodide the exports in January amounted to 3,928 kin, against 567 kin in 1910 and 1,601 kin in 1909.

QUICKSILVER is 3s. per bottle lower in second hands, at 8l. 12s., first hands remaining at 9l. 5s.—a margin of 13s. Persistent bear selling on the part of a certain holder is the cause of the steady decline.

QUILLAIA.—Prices recently have been the turn better at 21s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

QUININE.—More inquiry is reported from second-hands, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. is now regarded as lowest for the usual brands of German sulphate. Amsterdam is quoted 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and Java 6d. per oz. At the auction of quinine held at Amsterdam on April 6, 1417 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilos (50,000 oz.) were sold at an advance price of 10.01fl. per kilo, against 10fl. at the previous auction.

SAFFRON.—Prices are well maintained in Spain, and for the finest qualities of Valencia holders ask from 43s. 6d. to 44s. per lb. net.

SARSAPARILLA.—The *Thames* has brought 36 packages from Panama. These include 19 bales genuine grey Jamaica, which will be held over for the sale three weeks hence.

SHELLAC quiet with fair trade, orange offering at 72s. spot, and for arrival May-June shipment of T.N. has been sold at 71s. 6d.

TURMERIC remains firm, with small sales of good bright Madras finger at 31s., but 32s. is since asked. Cochin finger is quoted 21s. to 22s., and split bulbs at 16s. 6d. per cwt. Bengal is offered at 22s. 6d. spot.

TURPENTINE.—American letters report good receipts at shipping ports, and with a slack demand prices have further receded to 64s. 9d. per cwt. for spot.

Agar=Agar.

The "Indische-Mercuur" of March 21 prints a communication on the above subject from the Java Museum of Technical and Commercial Botany. From this it appears that some enterprising Chinese in the Soerabaya Residency thought recently of undertaking the preparation of agar-agar in Java, but on making inquiries in Japan were informed that this material could only be prepared with the assistance of frost, and that consequently its manufacture could not be undertaken in a tropical country such as Java. The note goes on to say that in any case seaweeds suitable for the production of agar-agar are not available in large quantities in Java. In the Celebes, however, there is quite a considerable industry in the preparation of bleached seaweed for export, and in the years 1907, 1908, and 1909, 469, 314, and 714 tons respectively were exported thence to Eastern Asiatic countries. For this purpose the seaweed is merely collected, exposed on the beach for two days, then washed in the sea, and re-exposed on the beach until it is dry and of pale yellow colour. At this stage any red strains left in the weed are picked out, and the residue is baled for export. The value of the product at Macassar is from 1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins (1 florin=1s. 8d.) per picul, depending on its value as a source of agar-agar. Small supplies of suitable seaweed are found on the North Java coast, and it is proposed to start the preparation of dry bleached seaweed there. Our contemporary gives no information as to which seaweeds are used in the Celebes for this purpose. In Japan *Gelidium Swansii* is that solely employed for the best qualities of agar-agar, supplemented to an increasing extent in recent years by other species for the production of inferior qualities.

German Chemical Dividends.

The balance-sheets of most of the leading German chemical and pharmaceutical factories have now been published, and from the results it is evident that on the whole the past year proved somewhat more successful than the preceding one.

The Farbwerke, formerly Meister, Lucius & Brüning, in Höchst, report a profit of 711,070/, or 29,996/ more than in 1909; the dividend paid is 27 per cent., or the same as in the previous year. The Farbenfabriken, formerly F. Bayer & Co., in Elberfeld, show an increase in profits of 19,189/ over 1909, the total amounting to 680,230/; the dividend is 25 per cent., against 24 per cent. in the preceding year. The Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik are also paying 25 per cent. (24 per cent. in 1909) on a total profit of 897,767/., an increase of 80,675/ over 1909. The Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien (formerly E. Schering) are this year paying 12 per cent., against 10 per cent. in 1909, while the preference shares receive the fixed dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The profits amounted to 69,631/. The Chemische Fabrik von Heyden also reports an increase in dividends by 2 per cent. over 1909—viz., 12 per cent. The profits amounted to 158,014/. The following are the dividends being paid by some other firms: Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg, 9 per cent. (1909, 9 per cent.); Gehe & Co., Dresden, 14 per cent. (1909, 14 per cent.); Aktien Gesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation in Treptow, 20 per cent. (1909, 18 per cent.); Bremer Chemische Fabrik, Hude, 18 per cent. (1909, 14 per cent.); Verein Chemischer Fabriken in Mannheim, 20 per cent. (1909, 20 per cent.).

Heavy Chemicals.

A very steady business continues to be done in the heavy-chemical market, though momentarily there is a slightly less miscellaneous demand on home account. Export trade, however, continues brisk, and therefore a good all-round average is maintained. Calls against contracts are very satisfactory, and values show little material fluctuation.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is at present rather on the quiet side, but supplies do not seem to be over abundant, and consequently better values are looked for in some quarters. The demand for prompt is quiet, and there is a greater disposition on part of sellers to look forward at lower figures. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25-per-cent. ammonia, guaranteed prompt, 13/. 10s.; London terms, 13/. 2s. 6d.; Leith, 13/. 17s. 6d.; Liverpool, 13/. 16s. 3d.; and Hull, 13/. 16s. 3d.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in fair average request at unaltered rates. Bichromates of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

LEAD SALTS continue on the quiet side. White lead, 16/. 5s. to 16/. 10s.; and red lead, 15/. 10s. to 15/. 15s. per ton, Tyne. White acetate of lead, 23/. to 23/. 5s.; and brown acetate of lead, 19/. 5s. to 19/. 10s. Nitrate of lead, 24/. 15s. to 25/., all per ton, less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Glasgow.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1 and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 29, 1911.)

Coat of Arms, with lion and two antelopes, etc.; for fumigants, disinfectants, etc. (2). By Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia and S.A., Ltd., 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 330,633.

Label design, including words "SOLUTE ANTI CARCINOQUE ISOTONIQUE"; for a cancer remedy (3). By J. Gaube du Gers, 30 Rue Ballu, Paris. 325,800.

"PHAMYL"; for a glycerin-phosphate preparation (3). By L. C. Reese, 45 Elsenham Street, London, S.W. 329,117.

"SANAFORMOSE"; for all goods (3). By A. Wulffing & Co., 231 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin. 329,333.

"HANKOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. S. Hankinson, 62 Brockley Rise, London, S.E. 331,194.

"DAVON"; for electrical hearing-appliances (11). By F. Davidson & Co., 29 Great Portland Street, London, W. 330,906.

Seroll label design; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Morny Frères, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W. 323,035.

"CREME OF BEAUTY," and label design of lady's head and tube of cream; for a skin preparation (48). By T. Pugh, 59-60 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 329,302.

"LA REINE D'EGYPTE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Erasmie Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 329,802.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

About Reciprocity and the Rest.

SIR,—The remedy for the present muddle is as simple as sin. Let the Government bring in a little Bill making it illegal for any person to dispense medicines unless his name appears in a Pharmacists' Register. Let everyone holding the British Minor or the Irish Licence Certificate be entitled to enter their names thereon. In addition might be added pharmacists licensed in any part of the British Empire—where reciprocity is observed, or any other class thought worthy. This Bill to amend both Irish and British Acts, and all persons registered under it, to be admitted to retail poisons. Then have a curriculum if you like.

19 North Earl Street, Dublin.

J. C. McWALTER.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

SIR,—In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 7 there is an editorial comment on the decision of the Hanley Stipendiary Magistrate in the sweet spirit of nitre case in consequence of which a few observations may not be out of place.

Volatilisation of Ethyl Nitrite.—Having made ethyl nitrite on several occasions during the last two years in Brisbane, I find that, however careful I am in selecting the container, every trace of the ethyl nitrite has disappeared within a few days, notwithstanding the bottle has been enclosed in a tin. The only possible way of preserving it is in a sealed tube. I have not made any experiments with the object of determining the rate of evaporation in an alcoholic solution; the difficulties attending such observations would be almost insuperable. I am prepared to believe from the above that extensive evaporation does take place.

Decomposition in an Aqueous Solution.—The late Mr J. P. Catford and myself, in a paper read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association in 1899, showed that within three days a mixture containing sweet spirit of nitre, kept under ordinary conditions, had lost the whole of its ethyl nitrite.

Decomposition in Alcoholic Solution.—I have repeatedly kept ethyl nitrite in solution in absolute alcohol, the bottle being completely filled. I have found that even in the absence of air oxidation of the alcohol takes place slowly. The oxidation appears to go on in accordance with the following equation:



Further complications occur involving action between the alcohol and the ethyl nitrite whereby acetic acid, ethyl acetate, and other bodies are formed. It is impossible to represent these actions in an equation. Solutions of ethyl nitrite in 90-per-cent. alcohol undoubtedly change more rapidly than in absolute alcohol on account of the water present.

Owing to the extensive alterations which occur in sweet spirit of nitre on keeping, and the constant source of prosecutions therefrom, it appears to me that much annoyance would be saved by those possessing special information of this drug placing their knowledge on record. This is the object of the present note.

Yours faithfully,

Brisbane, Queensland.

R. C. COWLEY.

Solution of Zinc Chloride.

SIR,—There appears to be a considerable variety of opinion regarding the precipitate which forms when zinc chloride is dissolved in water, not only as to its composition

but as to the way in which it should be dealt with. Mr. Duncan says it is zinc hydroxide, and that it should be cleared up with hydrochloric acid; and "Scottish Pharmacist" thinks it is a carbonate, and that it should be dissolved in acetic acid. Turning to my universal *vade necum* in such difficulties, the classic "Art of Dispensing," I find that commercial zinc chloride contains some basic salt, and the precipitate which forms (presumably an oxychloride) should be strained off and "no attempt made to clear it by the addition of acid." When so many doctors differ, who shall decide? In my perplexity I turn to the usual authorities, and I find that "Squire" says oxychloride, and the U.S.P. says the same and gives a test for the limit of impurity. "Martindale" does not say what the precipitate is, but advises clearing it up with hydrochloric acid; while the "B.P. Codex" adopts the "Art of Dispensing" view—oxychloride, and do not add acid. The appeal to the Cæsars does not therefore help us much, and we are left to our own devices when the prescription comes along. I do not see how it can be carbonate unless common hard water be used, when undoubtedly zinc carbonate would be thrown down. But we must not use hard water in dispensing, and especially in dissolving such salts as zinc chloride. I should be glad if you will get expert information as to what the composition of the precipitate really is, and also invite expressions of opinion from dispensers as to how the cloudy solution should be treated.

I am yours faithfully,

O. T. (29/90.)

A Dental Problem.

SIR,—The following notice of abnormal dentition may be of interest to some of your numerous subscribers: A girl ten years of age does not develop her permanent teeth, the deciduous ones loosen and come out with fangs entire. How is this to be accounted for? My theory is that as a child she was indulged with an almost unlimited quantity of sweets, as both sets of teeth are present in the jaw at the time of birth, requiring for their development the constituents of dentine and enamel, which consist of earthy phosphates and silica. The recognised affinity that exists between sugar and lime seems to indicate that the material which should go towards the formation of the permanent teeth is attacked by the excess of sugar in the blood and filtered away out of the system. The enormous production of sweets has become a feature in business; people who have been unsuccessful start a small shop, and the demand for toffee, creams, caramels, etc., is incessant. Nurse girls pacify infants with sweets while they gossip with their numerous companions, thus encouraging an unnatural taste which tends to vitiate a child's health and lay the foundation of an enfeebled constitution. A small shopkeeper who trades in various odds and ends informed me that he sold during three months no less than 11 cwt. of sweets, and there was no need to doubt his veracity, judging by the constant stream of customers that kept him on the alert to satisfy their vociferous demands.

Yours faithfully,

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

"To be Obtained of — and all Chemists."

SIR,—May I call the attention of my brother chemists to the growing practice of patent-medicine proprietors in drawing up their advertisements of directing the public to purchase their special commodity at Boots', Taylor's, Harrods', etc., to the undoubted detriment of the great bulk of private chemists? We as private traders are "sat on" by the proprietors of the advertised article, who I dare say are influenced a lot by the 1,000% order from a company's head office. Still, I think that if the subject were brought before the advertisers in the proper light by the different Chemists' Associations throughout the country (and by Bloomsbury Square), they would see the injustice of the practice and direct purchasers to "chemists everywhere." Some chemists may say that they do not want this "patent trade." Well, I do, and am glad to get it, but it is my experience that it is those chemists who go about the country saying they do not want the patent trade who do most of it. Besides, it brings the public into our shops, and that is what we want particularly. I would also point out that the advertisers are not serving best their own ends by directing purchasers to the Stores, for do not the Stores imitate nearly everything,

and do not the same Stores pay a bonus to their assistants on the sales of substitutes? A big point should be made of this. This letter does not touch on the desirability of the whole of these medicine advertisements being revised and misleading statements eliminated, nor does it touch on the undesirable news advertisements that find their way into nearly every paper giving valuable prescriptions "which your chemist will mix for you for a few coppers" (sometimes 3s. 6d.). Let the Chemists' Associations take this matter up, and see if something cannot be done before next winter.

I am, faithfully yours,

Halifax.

GIBSON DIXON.

What Attracts in Advertising?

SIR,—I presume the appellation "hypnotic," as applied to advertising, by "Xrayser," is a tribute to modern publicity, and the concomitants of persuasive powers and monetary results. Without discussing the aptness of this definition, however, I fail to agree with either "Xrayser" or your correspondent Mr. Parkhouse. I write as one closely connected with some of the largest advertising campaigns conducted in this country in recent years. The mere parrot-like repetition of a name was held to constitute the highest form of advertising not so many years ago. This "pig-in-the-poke publicity" tended to create an atmosphere of suspicion and doubt which a clear explanation of the article at the outset would have avoided. The public like to be "in the know." They will readily buy a thing if it is backed up by commonsense reasons why it should be purchased. When, however, they have been sufficiently educated to the merits of the article, then the mere repetition of its name is sufficient to stand as a reminder. A new candidate for Parliament would not be successful if he relied on placarding the constituency with his name. He has to expound his views to the electorate, to offer every "reason why" he should represent them. And so with an advertised article. A bare name can convey little or nothing to the public without convincing reasons to substantiate its existence. To confine publicity to "hypnotic" methods is as unreasonable as to expect the man in the street never to tire of "reason-why" "copy."

Faithfully yours,

London, E.C.

HUBERT E. CHANT.

The Turin Exhibition.

SIR,—When attending the recent annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as delegate for the British Chamber of Commerce in Italy, several questions were addressed to me by delegates of other Chambers which showed that there appears to be some desire for information by those interested in the Turin Exhibition, and I respectfully suggest that any of your readers who may be exhibiting or contemplating the sending of an exhibit to Turin might do well to become members of this Chamber. The headquarters are in Genoa, but they have branches and members in Rome, Milan, and Turin, and any exhibitors or visitors becoming members would find at their disposal the enthusiastic services and assistance of a body of fellow subjects who are anxious to assist all branches of British trade, and will do all in their power to extend a hearty welcome to any visitors from this country. To any of your readers contemplating this step, I shall be happy to give full information and forms of application for membership.

Yours truly,

76 Newgate Street, London.

April 11.

S. LEADER.

Dispenserships v. Managerships.

SIR,—I have recently come in contact with a few qualified chemists and druggists (including myself) who are pharmacists to hospitals, dispensaries, etc. These gentlemen are anxious to become managers of good retail dispensing businesses with a good firm or private gentleman, with or without a view to succession. We have all undeniable testimonials for work performed and efficiency, but find that retail gentlemen "fight shy" of our applications, because our retail seems somewhat "rusty." Personally, I am such a man. I am a Minor man, have had a few years' excellent experience in a hospital and dispensary; prior to this I had a number of years' first-class retail and dispensing experience, but now find, on wanting to get back into a good retail managership, I am somewhat barred by

being out so long. Why is it? I know the retail up to date, have studied all the prices of articles and know them all—proprietarys and patents included; yet with my excellent credentials I cannot find a place at present open to receive me. Are proprietors afraid of us? I think at least they might let us try, especially since we know our work and references are so excellent. I really think we ought to be considered more. What is the experience of others situated like myself?

Faithfully yours,
A HOSPITAL PHARMACIST. (6/41.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Appreciations.

"I must say that the *C. & D.* is the most interesting weekly journal I read."—*J. L.* (94/10.)

Indian Perfumes.

Manager (223/38) writes: "The following names are those of Indian native scents—Hina, Thas, Joohi, Chambeh, Loban." He asks if these are known in England, or if there are English equivalents, and what are the botanical origins." [We know of one only, *Mitchella Champaca*, or Champà, which is an otto resembling ylang-ylang, made from the flowers. Perhaps some Indian readers may be able to tell what the other scents are.]

Physical Culture.

Mr. A. Hawthorne, chemist and druggist, 100 High Street, Brentford, is a physical culturist, whose photograph appears in "Health and Strength" of March 25, and he writes recalling a letter in our issue of March 11 (index folio 333) re physical culture as a chemist's side-line. *Mr. Hawthorne* says: "I have been a pupil of Professor T. Inch, of Fulham, for about two years, and the exercises with proper diet have worked the improvement I desired in my general health and muscular development. I do not consider any chemist is justified in trying to teach physical culture unless he is one who has taken it up himself and still continues it, and also possesses suitable certificates."

Aspirin.

I have had several cases of peculiar effects brought to my notice. One was a lady who was ordered to take two 5-grain tablets of aspirin three times a day for rheumatism. This she did, taking them after meals without any bad effect, but one day she took them before breakfast, when it made her sick, with a burning feeling in the stomach for some hours. Another was a gentleman who took a cachet of 10 grains of aspirin for neuralgia a few minutes before his lunch. When he had finished lunch his head began to swell, temperature rose, and large red spots appeared on his face and neck; he at once went to a doctor, who told him that it was some form of urticaria, I forget the exact terms used, but the patient was all right in an hour's time. There are several other instances where I have seen the sickness when the aspirin is taken on an empty stomach, as well as the swelling of the head. I have never known a case where people take them after meals, so I always advise customers not to take the drug on an empty stomach. I should imagine the swelling of the head type—which in all cases was brought on by taking immediately before a meal (the midday meal in these cases)—the dangerous one, as the people seem in a state of collapse.—*Philip G. Curtis.*

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions received by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

Mistura Bismuthi.

Sir,—Will you please give me your opinion on the following prescription? What should be dispensed for mist. bismuthi? My customer returned mine, saying the London chemist dispensed it white, whereas mine, according to Martindale, was pink:

Glycerin. pepsin. ...	...	...	5ss.
Liq. morph. ...	...	...	℥v.
Mist. bismuthi ...	...	...	3j.

Mitte 3vj. 3j. quart horis.

R.W. (259/51.)

[There are numerous formulas for mistura bismuthi; Squire gives fifteen from London hospitals alone, and all

are white. Which of these (if any) the prescriber meant can only be told by reference to him. With three exceptions the London fifteen are made with carbonate. Mist. bismuthi, B.P. Codex, is the St. Thomas's Hospital formula, and consists of 30 minims of glycerin of bismuth carbonate with water to 1 oz. For the recipe for the glycerin see "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 633.]

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

Pater (259/69).—See reply to "Suplico" in this column of the *C. & D.*, April 8.

Salt (6/4).—A private limited company must appoint an auditor, whose duties are precisely the same as the auditor of a public company. Private companies are exempt from furnishing to the Registrar of Companies a statement in the form of a balance-sheet audited by the company's auditor, but the auditor is required to report to the shareholders on the accounts examined by him, and a balance-sheet has to be prepared and is open to inspection by any shareholder of the company.

Abdulla (6/47).—The conditions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, do not refer to changes in executorship. Such changes must be made in certain circumstances, and the Acts do not prohibit them. If, therefore, a chemist dies leaving his business in trust to his widow as sole legatee, and one executor afterwards dies and the other desires to be relieved of the trust, the business can only be continued *in trust* (a legal necessity under the Pharmacy Act) if the widow is legally appointed an executor.

Trustee (257/10) submits rough plan of his business premises, in which there is a party wall, upon which are certain pipes. His neighbour has removed these pipes by a few inches, and fixed a portion of the casing of his roller-blind over the portion of the party wall belonging to "Trustee." Can he legally get the neighbour to remove this? [We understand that the wall which is called a party wall was erected before he started building, and that he paid a certain sum for certain rights in connection with such wall, but we do not know what those rights are without seeing the receipt given at the time. In the absence of anything to the contrary in the receipt, we imagine that the wall stands wholly on the ground of the adjoining owner and belongs entirely to such owner, who for a monetary payment has given "Trustee" the right to take into use and enjoy such wall as a party wall, but not so as to deprive the adjoining owner of the ownership of any part of such wall or of any of his rights in connection therewith, except to the extent agreed. If our view of the position as stated above is correct, it seems to us that the down-pipe as fixed by "Trustee" was a trespass on the property of the adjoining owner, and as such down-pipe has not been there sufficiently long to entitle "Trustee" to an easement, we think he cannot insist on having it replaced, but we are unable properly to answer the question without seeing the documents and knowing more of the facts. If "Trustee" wishes to pursue the matter further he had better lay the documents and facts before a local solicitor of repute, and be guided by his advice in the matter. If the wall was erected partly on the ground of the adjoining owner and partly on ground belonging to "Trustee" we are of opinion that the adjoining owner has committed a trespass in removing the pipes, and is liable to "Trustee" in an action for damages for such removal.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

W. J. C. (233/38) sends us a worm-like piece of matter which was found in the interior of a boiled hen's egg. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, flat, and rounded at the ends. We have had it examined by an expert, who states that it appears to be an abnormal formation of the membrane.

A. W. T. (3/39).—It is not advisable to chloroform a cat which is to be carried on to the stage, because cats do not take chloroform readily; it would be much better to give it a small dose of morphine hydrochloride with a little sugar about

an hour before the performance begins. One-eighth grain of the hydrochloride and one grain of sugar should be put on the cat's tongue half an hour or so before the performance.

Pansalia (4/25).—A shop in a working-class district of London doing about 10% a week should be worked with a stock not much exceeding 100%. The most popular items should be contracted for, and delivery taken as required. Owing to proximity to supplies it is not economical to carry a large stock in such a business.

H. S. A. (1/16).—**RAT-POISON**.—Barium carbonate is the chemical to which you refer. It is stated to be harmless to larger animals, although deadly to rats and mice. It is mixed with 5 parts of oatmeal and massed with water, the paste being spread on bread-and-butter and placed in the haunts of the rodents. Another combination which is well spoken of is:

Powdered squill	1 oz.
Barium carbonate	4 oz.
Oil of anise	5 minims

Mix.

P. H. (Geneva) (247/50).—**LAC MAGNESIE**.—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Magnes. sulphatis	5xix.
Liquor potassæ,	
Aquæ	aa. q.s.

Dissolve the Epsom salt in 2 pints of water, precipitate with liquor potassæ, wash the hydrate thoroughly, and diffuse in a sufficiency of water to make 20 oz. of finished product.

F. D. (Budapest) (247/47).—The formula for Le Page's engraver's glue is not public property.

J. H. D. (257/12).—**FORMING A LIMITED COMPANY**.—See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1911, p. 226. Emery's "Company Management" (E. Wilson, 5s.) is also useful.

Rad. Gent. (3/67).—Witch-hazel bark and leaves contain a trace of volatile oil, but we do not think this is an article of commerce. Your customer may be referring to a proprietary article.

G. P. and S. (253/60).—**FLOOR-POLISH**.—The following is the composition of floor-polishes such as are used in large quantities for the floors of public institutions:

Paraffin wax	1½ lb.
Resin	1½ lb.
Mineral oil	2 pints
Turpentine	1 pint
Kerosene	1 pint
Naphthalene	2 oz.

Dissolve the naphthalene in the turpentine, melt the resin and wax, remove from the fire, and stir in the other ingredients.

N. D. (New Zealand) (254/43).—(1) **OIL OF TAR** for administering to horses may be creosote; dose, 15 minims to ʒj. It is best given as mistura creosoti. (2) The ointment, the formula for which you send, is unobjectionable as a general healing ointment.

Silent (Bombay) (4/5).—(1) **CARBON DUPLICATING-PAPER** for typewriting-machines:

Lard oil	20 oz.
Glycerin	10 oz.
Spirit	5 oz.
Graphite	1½ oz.
Oil-soluble aniline violet	20 oz.

Mix well. The composition is applied to the surface of suitable paper with a stiff brush.

(2) The perfume recipes for which you ask are trade secrets, they have not as yet been published.

J. H. (250/48).—**CASE-HARDENING IRON**.—The "salts of ammonia" required in this case is ammonium chloride. The iron is heated to cherry-red and dredged with powdered yellow bruciate of potash or a mixture of potassium ferrocyanide 3 parts, ammonium chloride 1 part.

K. and W. (257/58).—**WOOD-PRESERVING**.—Outside woodwork is prevented from rotting by being painted with creosote, for which purpose special qualities are on the market. Another favourite preservative paint is copper-sulphate solution 1 lb. in 1 gal. of water).

Progress (3/49).—**BARBERS' ANTISEPTIC IN POWDER FORM**.—Boric acid is the substance which fills your requirements—it is non-poisonous and non-corroding.

J. W. M. (255/61).—(1) **SLUG-POWDERS**.—You cannot "keep slugs away from a garden," but their number can be dimin-

ished by freely using slug-powders. The varieties are (i) alum with a small proportion of yellow ochre; (ii) air-slaked lime, coloured with soot and mixed with a small quantity of naphthalene. (2) **SOIL FUMIGATION**.—See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1910, p. 217.

Beeswax (250/32).—**FURNITURE-CREAM**.—Turpentine substitutes have, generally speaking, a basis of benzene or rosin spirit, but the use of such an article would probably alter the character of your furniture-cream. You do not indicate the recipe you are employing at present, so we are not able to offer you any useful criticism. The following formulæ will show you how to prepare economical furniture-creams:

1. Paraffin wax	7 lb.
Rosin	1 lb.
White soap	4 lb.
Water	4 gals.

Boil together until mixed, and add:

Manganese linoleate	3 pints.
Naphthalene	8 oz.
Turpentine	½ gal.
2. Rosin	1¼ lb.
Palm oil	12 oz.
Nitrobenzine	2 oz.
Vanillin	½ dr.
Benzene	10 pints

Dissolve the rosin in the benzene, add the other ingredients, and shake well.

Phenol (253/17).—We do not undertake to supply imitations of proprietary articles.

Ajac (257/7).—**GLYCERIN PASTILLES**:

Gum arabic	32 lb.
Sugar	14 lb.
Glycerin	2 lb.
Water	2 gals.

These ingredients are warmed by steam-heat until, with occasional stirring, the gum and sugar are dissolved, then strained. Some makers dissolve the gum alone in the water, strain, then add the sugar, and heat until it is dissolved. Solution effected, the preparation must be steadily heated until it attains a proper pourable consistency. When it is approaching this point any colouring and flavouring materials desired are added, the whole well mixed, and poured to the depth of about half an inch or so into oiled tin trays (jajube-boxes), or, if to be in the form of pastilles, the thick syrupy liquid is poured into moulds made in trays of farina. These trays are next put into the drying-rooms for a period varying from four to six or seven weeks. The crystallisation of gum goods is done by putting the jajubes into special crystallising-tins, and filling the tins with a blood-warm syrup consisting of 24 lb. of sugar and a gallon of water. At the end of twelve hours (more or less according to the extent of the crystallisation desired) the syrup is drained off, and the jajubes dried.

D. & Co. (254/35).—(1) **LEMONADE CRYSTALS**:

Tartaric acid, small crystals	3 lb.
Granulated sugar	6 lb.
Oil of lemon	2 oz.
Rectified spirit	2 oz.
Quinoline yellow, to colour (about 6 grains)	

Mix the oil of lemon, quinoline yellow, and spirit, and add to the granulated sugar, next mix in the acid and dry the mixture. Lemonade powder is made as the above formula, but using powdered acid and sugar.

(2) **SHERBET OR LEMON KALI**:

Powdered tartaric acid	2 lb.
Sodium bicarbonate	2 lb.
Powdered sugar	4 lb.
Oil of lemon	2 dr.

The proportion of sugar can be varied according to the quality desired. A yellow colour is given by fuchsine, safranin, primrose yellow, or similar aniline dye (about ½ grain to 1 lb.), the dye being dissolved in a little rectified spirit and mixed with the sugar. The flavours may be varied as follows: *vanilla* by adding 2 gr. vanillin per lb.; *almond*, 2 oz. of essential oil of almonds per lb.; *peach-kernels*, vanillin gr. 1, essential oil of almonds 11 per lb.; *fruit flavours* by the addition of ʒj. to ʒij. of concentrated fruit essences per lb.

W. S. (200/68).—"How to Buy a Business," by Mr. A. W. Bromley, is published by T. Fisher Unwin at 2s. 6d.

R. G. (250/58).—**SOIL FERTILISER AND INSECT DESTROYER**.—The active ingredient of this and similar preparations is naphthalene. You will find the matter adequately dealt with in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1910, p. 217.

E. A. B. (255/6).—(1) ICE-CREAM POWDER.—

Powdered starch ...	1 oz.
Powdered sugar ...	1 oz.
Essence of almonds ...	℥x.
Essence of vanilla ...	℥x.
Azo-orange dye ...	to colour

Mix and sift.

This quantity is sufficient for a pint of milk, with which it is mixed, brought to the boil, and when cold put in the freezer.

(2) "POP" POWDER.—Do you mean ginger-beer powder?

Gentian (246/23).—(1) BLOOD PURIFIER.—The following is the formula you require:

Ferri et amm. cit. ...	5j.
Potass. iodidi ...	5ss.
Potass. nitratis ...	5j.
Liq. sarsae co. conc. ...	5j.
Sp. chlorof. ...	5ij.
Aq. destill. ad ...	5viij.

Misce. Dose: 5ij. to 5ss.

(2) CHILDREN'S TONIC:

Ext. hyini liq.,	
Syr. ferri phosph. co. ...	partes aequales

Misce. Dose: 5j. to 5ij.

(3) There is no reason why you should not use tincture of cantharides in the hair lotion of the strength you mention (1 in 20); it would require to be much stronger before blistering was effected.

Sufferer (256/64).—There have been no recent advances in the treatment of locomotor ataxy.

P. P. (255/44).—CHEMICAL CHIMNEY-CLEANERS.—The following are types of the compositions sold for cleaning chimneys. The powder is placed on a hot fire with a blower put in front: the evolved gases are supposed to carry off some of the soot in the chimney:

1. Salt ...	2 parts
Sulphur ...	1 part
Armenian bole ...	a sufficiency

Make into 4-oz. packets, which retail at 2d.

2. Salt ...	6 parts
Copper sulphate ...	7 parts
Ammonium chloride ...	8 parts
Potassium nitrate ...	5 parts
Sand ...	2 parts
Coke dust ...	2 parts

The powders are sometimes supplied as blocks, this being matter of compression.

Photocoll (255/59).—COLOUR-PHOTOGRAPHY.—Your letter does not make it clear as to what you mean by "colour-photography," as you refer in this connection to post-cards. The modern processes of real colour photography, such as the Autochrome, Dufay, and Thames methods, produce glass positives, and are very fascinating to those who accept this limitation. Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson's "Photographic Optics and Colour Photography" (Ward & Co., 7s. 6d.) deals with this fully, although most people find ample the instruction issued by the plate-makers. Of the colour processes for paper the Sanger-Shepherd "Imbibition" process is workable, but only the most enthusiastic photographers can be expected to carry out successfully the somewhat tedious manipulations. Particulars of this process can be had from Sanger-Shepherd & Co., Ltd., Gray's Inn Passage, London, W.C.

F. J. H. (255/57).—REVERSING SOLUTION FOR COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.—**1. For Autochromes:**

Potassium permanganate ...	30 grains
Sulphuric acid ...	3 drams
Water ...	35 oz.

1. For Dufay Plates:

Potassium bichromate ...	75 grains
Sulphuric acid ...	170 minims
Water ...	35 oz.

Mexico (249/30).—THE FLUSHING OF THE SUNBURN SCAR is no doubt due to the extra sensitiveness of the new capillaries formed in the scar tissue, which is never such a perfect organ as the original skin. It is doubtful if any drug will get rid of this sensitiveness, certainly not formalin. We suggest trying the application at night of ichthyol lanolin 10 per cent., and during the day of adrenalin cream (about 10 per cent. of adrenalin solution in lanolin). The case is not a question of

thin skin, but of a substitute for true skin, which is deficient in sweat and oil glands.

J. H. (3/38).—(1) MILK SUBSTITUTES FOR CALVES.—The following formulae are from Leaflet 142 of the Board of Agriculture, and embody most recent ideas on animal feeding:

1. Oatmeal ...	8 parts
Ground linseed ...	1 part

Scald 2½ lb. over night with 5 pints of boiling water, boil for ten minutes next morning, and add 5 pints of separated milk with about ¼ oz. of salt and 2 oz. of sugar.

2. Linseed-cake meal ...	2 parts
Oatmeal ...	2 parts
Ground linseed ...	1 part

Mix 3 lb. with 5 quarts of boiling water over night, and boil for ten minutes next morning: serve with salt and sugar as No. 1.

3. Linseed-cake meal ...	14 parts
Ground linseed ...	5 parts
Wheat flour ...	2 parts
Locust-bean meal ...	2 parts

Mix 3 lb. with 5 quarts of boiling water and a sprinkle of salt.

(2) **RATIONS FOR PIGS.**—The following are the recommendations in Leaflet 79 regarding the food rations for pigs from ten weeks old for a period of eighteen to twenty weeks. The daily allowance will be regulated by the age and size of the pig:

1. Maize-meal 6 lb. to separated milk 1 gal.
2. Maize-meal 2 lb. to pea-meal 1 lb.
3. Middlings 6 lb. to pea-meal 1 lb.
4. Boiled potatoes 6 lb., ground oats 3 lb., separated milk ½ gal.
5. Ground oats 5 lb., pea-meal 1 lb., whey 1 gal.

The meal is scalded in bulk and mixed with separated milk, whey or water, as the case may be, at the time of serving. The pigs are fed three times a day with as much as they will "clean up" each time.

You should obtain the leaflets mentioned above (they are sent post-free), as the further details will be helpful to you in advising your customers.

B. S. (250/35).—TOBACCO-HABIT TABLETS for neutralising the effect of excessive smoking. The tablets in question are "Nicomors" tablets, made by Apotheker Dr. A. Herbrand, Alt Glienicke, near Berlin. They contain a mixture of magnesium peroxide and tannic acid. The tablets are taken *per os*, and their action depends on the slow liberation of oxygen within the system, which oxidises the nicotine to oxynicotine = C₁₀H₁₁N₂O, which is non-volatile, and is considerably less toxic than nicotine. The use of these tablets is stated to impair in no way the properties of the tobacco, which requires no preliminary treatment, etc. The results of the clinical trials undertaken with these tablets, and which proved very satisfactory, are reported in the "Klinisch-therapeutische Wochenschrift," 1909, No. 50.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1861.

Trade Report.

Chemicals have not improved in demand; and except for oxalic acid, in which a large business has been done at 8d. to 9d. according to make and delivery, all other articles had remained dull and sales only in retail parcels. Tartaric acid has closed at 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. Iodine remains quiet at 4½d. for seconds and 5d. for firsts. A good business has been done in citric acid at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. Prussiate of potash is dull at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. A moderate business has been done in flour of brimstone at 16s. to 16s. 3d. Sulphate of copper is dull at 31s. to 32s. according to quality. Bichromate is dull at 9½d. to 10d. Cream of tartar is quiet at 130s. to 132s. 6d. for the finest French. Refined saltpetre is dull of sale at 38s. to 38s. 6d. A large business has been done in American spirits of turpentine at 30s. 6d. to 31s., which is lower. Soda crystals, dull, 4l. 10s. ex ship. There has been rather more doing in the drug market during the last fortnight, and prices are rather better supported. A good parcel of castor oil has been sold at 6½d. for fine second. A parcel of good China rhubarb realised 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. Jalap is steady, sales made at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. Turkey opium is rather cheaper. Oil aniseed advanced to 6s. 11d. to 7s. on the spot and for arrival, but is now quiet at 6s. 10d. on the spot. Oil cassia is 3d. lower, sales made at 9s. 3d. Aloes are without change. Ipecacuanha has been sold at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 7d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

RES FOR SALE.—200 Allenbury "B" Preference, 23s.; 300 Baiss & Stevenson 5½ Preference, 16s. 6d.; 20 Bengers Preference, 46; 200 ovril Deferred, 5s. 9d.; 200 Horace Cory Ordinary, 13s. 10½d.; 10½ per cent. Preference, 16s. 7½d.; 200 Pears Soap Ordinary, 10½d.; 200 Schweppes Deferred, 5s. 9d. B.D.; 400 A. J. White Ordinary, 2s. 11½d.; 200 Preference, 12s. 3d. C.D.; 200 Wright Layman Preference, 20s. 10½d.; 50 Parkes Drug Ordinary, 2s. 9d.; 7 Price's Preference, 45s. each.

WANTED.—200 Allenbury "A" Preference, 22s. 6d.; 150 Bengers Ordinary, 31s.; 300 Meggeson Ordinary, 19s. 10½d.; 200 Wright Layman Preference, 20s. 1½d.; 20 Evans Lescher Preference, 45 s.d.; 150 Wall Bros. Barclay Ordinary, 33s.

100 shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Messrs. London County and Westminster. Established 1898.

TO TAKING Sale.—A large quantity of second-hand Drug-fittings, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing-screens, Perfume and Desks, Wall and Counter Show-cases, and every require for Chemists; equal to new. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

ENGLISH Patent No. 3844/08.—Improvements in appliances for the application of medicaments to the skin is to be Sold. Patent is excellent as a remedy for rheumatism. Further particulars from Apotheker Wiesengrund, Muenchen, Geyerstrasse 1.

Owners of British Patent No. 8544 of 1905, entitled "Process or the Production of Salicylic Acid Menthol Ether," granted Messrs. Bibus & Scheuble, are desirous of disposing of the Patent entering into a working arrangement under license with firms who to be interested in the same. In the alternative the owners will be open to consider proposals to carry out or use the invention in any requirements of the market in Great Britain on terms to be arranged.

Patent covers an invention interesting to Manufacturing Chemists and manufacturers of Salicylic Acid Menthol Ether. Detailed information as to the invention will be found in the Specification, of which a copy will be supplied to any interested party on request.

Particulars can be obtained from, and offers made (for permission to the owners) to, Marks & Clerk, 57 and 58 Lincoln's Fields, London, W.C.

will buy complete second-hand Set of Drugfittings; will suit any modern Pharmacy, consisting of Drugfitting (Knobs and Labels), Wall-case, Serving-counter, Perfume Case and desk, handsome Dispensing-screen; fine condition. Call or RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

A TESTIMONIAL JUST RECEIVED.

"Re your Horticultural Speciality, I have been intending to write and congratulate you on this smart idea, but have been very busy," writes a Midland Pharmacist. This is one of many received since I sent this idea out. In addition to increasing your business through the sales of your own preps, I make a speciality of giving ideas for new ones. All this is included in my Business System, which is fully explained in Booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," post free to Pharmacists on receipt of postcard. Send for a copy to-night.

BILLY AND ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.



PRICE TICKETS.

Full Illustrated List on Application.

This illustration represents No. 5095, with Glos sy Black figures on White Enamelled Card, stocked in all usual prices from 1d. to 21s. The actual ticket is slightly larger than here shown.

PRICE 1/9 per gross.

Dudley & Co., Window Ticket Experts, Holloway, LONDON.

UNDER DATE OF APRIL 3, 1911,

A Worcestershire Chemist writes: "I have classified my sales as compared with two years ago, and I find increased percentage of profit 11%, and I have to thank you and your system for it. I think it will decidedly pay me to continue with you another twelve months." That is the point I want to drive home to chemists, i.e. that I am not merely a turnover increaser but an increased profit maker. Get my Booklet, it will pay you as it has paid 900 other chemists.

BERNARD SLACK, 9 King St., Wolverhampton Tel. No. 581.

OXALATE OF CERIUM

Japan Exporters are requested to apply to J. W., 14209, c/o RUDOLF MOSSE, BERLIN S.W.

We can supply above article for Japan.

Exchange Column—Bargain.

Halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Check cash tills, equal new, latest improvements, splendid machines, 30s. each, cost double, genuine bargains, approval anywhere. Tnos. EASTHAM, Marsh Villa, Thornton, Lancashire. Counter-case, 4 ft. long, 28 in. to top of carving, 40s., cost £10; Vilam lamps, 2 inside and 1 outside, 40s., cost £9; show-jar, glass cover, 30 in. high, 15s., cost £4 10s. Seen any time, 25 Broadway, Hammersmith.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

35L, 5 1s., 2½ doz. 6d., 22 11-12 doz. 2d.; all clean; best offer. EARN, Chemist, Southport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HA offers? Materia Medica "Minor" specimens, Southall's, with additions, very complete; also carded herbaria, chemical apparatus, reagents, rare chemicals; £1 the lot, carriage paid. WARD, 89 Church Street, Westboughton, Lanes.

FOR immediate disposal, "Consol" patent American soda-fountain, magnificent machine, mahogany fitted, nearly new; cost £250; will take £140 from quick buyer; room wanted. Apply, PROPRIETOR, "Elysium," 24 Cliff Town Road, Southend-on-Sea.

WANTED.

PLATINUM, any form; utmost value remitted. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

OPTICAL case and sundries wanted. PRESTON, Pharmacist, 9 South Annandale Street, Glasgow.

TAYLOR & Baxter's "Key to Sight Testing," latest edition KERRISON, Chemist, Sunderland.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo Liverpool.

SANITARY liquid soap. — Wanted, 2,000 gallons in casks; good quality. Send sample and keenest price to 6/03, Office of this Paper.

CARBOLATED creosote and pine fluid. — Manufacturers require 5,000 gallons of each; own plant otherwise employed. Address letters, stating lowest price per gallon f.o.b. or f.o.r., 6/3, Office of this Paper.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, April 19.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association, Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, at 4 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Thursday, April 20.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8 P.M. Discussion on the Shops Bill.

Friday, April 21.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall, at 7.30 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. each) from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. A. Bingham, 58 Chancery Lane.

CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A Bohemian concert will be held in the concert-hall of the Greyhound Hotel, High Street, Croydon, on April 26. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from the Hon. Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.—This Exhibition is to be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., from May 12 to 20. The Secretary is Mr. A. C. Brookes, 15 Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The examination for these will take place in June. They are open to registered students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and those who intend to enter should apply before June 1 for application-forms to Mr. A. E. Holden, Albert Chambers, 64-65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The week commencing May 8 is to be devoted to receiving members of the Society who choose to visit 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The members' room will be in charge of one or other of the Society's officials from 11 to 1 and 3 to 5 each day. On May 10 there will be a reception at the Holborn Restaurant at 8 P.M., at which music and light refreshments will be provided.

COLLEGE NOTES.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At the school examination, just concluded at the above college, the following awards were made: *Silver Medal* (for highest aggregate marks), Mr. Edgar T. Griffiths. *Chemistry*: Bronze medal, Mr. E. T. Griffiths; certificates, Mr. J. Moorhouse, Mr. A. F. Cutler, Mr. C. H. Trotter, Mr. H. O. Thomas, Mr. T. Lewis. *Materia Medica*: Bronze medal, Mr. H. O. Thomas; certificates, Mr. E. T. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Wells. *Pharmacy*: Bronze medal, Mr. E. T. Griffiths. *Dispensing*: Certificates, Mr. W. A. Scott, Mr. W. S. Rogers, Mr. H. Kaighin, Mr. V. S. Beer, Mr. E. T. Griffiths. *Theory of Pharmacy*: Certificates, Mr. T. Lewis, Mr. C. H. Trotter, Mr. S. G. Court, Mr. H. O. Thomas, Mr. E. T. Griffiths, Mr. H. P. Woodnoth.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—A smoking concert in connection with the Football Club was held at the London Bridge Hotel, London, S.E., on April 7, with Mr. G. S. V. Wills, Principal, in the chair. Some sixty students were present. During the evening the medals of the College were distributed to the following prize-winners: *Chemistry*, Mr. Brook; *botany*, Mr. Howell; *materia medica*, Mr. Logsdail; *pharmacy and dispensing*, Mr. Richardson. The Chairman congratulated the students on the splendid success achieved at the recent pharmaceutical examinations, all the fifteen candidates (including three Major men) having successfully negotiated the examinations. Mr. Brook (captain), in replying to the toast of "The Football Club," thanked Mr. Wills for all the kind aid he had rendered to the Club. An excellent programme of music and songs was provided.

CHARACTER NOTES.—Mr. Wardle's Bill to compel employers to give character notes provides as follows: Every employer shall give to every person leaving his employment, by dismissal or otherwise, upon application, a character note in writing as to general conduct and competence whilst in his employment, and shall give to the applicant an exact copy of any testimonial or character note relating to the applicant which he may send to any other employer. Any employer who refuses, or who wilfully and maliciously makes false statements respecting the character or competence of the applicant, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 25s.

PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

Specifications Accepted.

March 1, 1911.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOURS. 27,818/09. Taugleigne & Maz. MANUFACTURE OF ISOPRENE. 4001/10. Silberrad. CHILDREN'S SOOTHING-TEATS. 4347/10. Woolf. INFANTS' FOOD FREE FROM GERMS. 5948/10. Bickel Roeder.

AMMONIACAL SOLUTIONS FOR DISSOLVING CUPRO-METALL FOUING FROM RIFLES. 7472/10. King's Norton Metal Co. Bayliss, Melville-Smith & Brownson.

MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINIUM AND OTHER METALLIC NITRIDE. 13086/10. Serpek.

MANUFACTURE OF SURGICAL ELASTIC GUM CATHETERS, ETC. 14150/10. Walsh, Whitehouse & Butler.

WARMING OXYGEN GAS.—17132/10. Cooper, Son & Co., Cooper.

MANUFACTURE OF PERSULPHURIC ACID. 23548/10. Consortium für Elektrochemische Industrie Ges.

March 8, 1911.

MANUFACTURE OF BARIUM OXIDE. 30323/09. Rollin & H. worth Barium Co.

MANUFACTURE OF METALLIC SODIUM AND POTASSIUM. 5013/ Ashcroft.

SENSITIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSIONS. 5154/10. Smith.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC FOR USE IN MEDICINE. 11665/10. Wellbourn.

CONSTRUCTION OF ANTI-RHEUMATIC RINGS. 17564/10. Jennens.

CASES FOR USE IN STERILISING MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS. 20992/10. Buisson.

TRIAL BOX FOR OCULISTS. 26527/10. Guilbert.

March 15, 1911.

MANUFACTURE OF METALLIC AMIDES, CYANAMIDES, ETC. 228/10. Ashcroft.

PIVOT JOINTS OF FORCES. 2169/10. Scholefield & Bro.

MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA AND ALUMINIUM COMPOUNDS FROM ALUMINIUM NITRIDE. 5382/10. Johnson. (Badische An- & Soda Fabrik.)

PREPARING CHLORINE AND HYDROXIDES FROM BARIUM STRONTIUM CHLORIDE. 5471/10. Clemm.

PREPARING CAFFEINE-FREE COFFEE. 5827/10. Lifebelt Co. (Kaffee Patent Akt.-Ges.)

MANUFACTURE OF EMERY CLOTH, ETC. 6945/10. Pemberton.

OXYGEN BATHS. 7062/10. May.

COMPOSITION FOR PREVENTING DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY PESTS. 14203/10. Nightingall.

CHILDREN'S PACIFIERS. 14376/10. Rainsford & Laughton.

MANUFACTURE OF A PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION. 2424/10. Von Arlt.

INSTRUMENT FOR REMOVING CORNS. 25115/10. Banther.

GAS-ANALYSIS APPARATUS. 26168/10. Sinnance & Aba.

FLY-CATCHING TRAPS. 26545/10. Kleiter.

OZONE APPARATUS. 3119/11. Akt.-Ges. für Ozonverwertung (System Elworthy-Kolle.)

March 22, 1911.

SYNTHETIC INDIAN RUBBER. 29277/09. Lilley.

PRODUCING ALCOHOL FROM SULPHITE CELLULOSE. 15,674/10. Ekstrom.

MANUFACTURE OF MINERAL WATERS, ETC. 7954/10. Heilmann.

INHALERS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. 8867/10. Weller.

POLISHING-PASTE. 12874/10. Hind.

PRODUCING AMMONIA FROM PEAT. 15285/10. Woltere & Sulphate of Ammonia Co.

LUBRICANT FOR WATERPROOFING LEATHER. 15797/10. Fildes.

PREPARATION FOR KILLING WEEDS. 15974/10. E. A. Wile, Ltd., & Guest.

MANUFACTURE OF COMPOUNDS CONTAINING IRON, ALUMINIUM, AND PHOSPHORUS. 16048/10. Walther Wolff & Co. Ges.

DENITRATING NITROUS SULPHURIC ACID IN THE LEAD-CHARGE PROCESS. 20131/10. Salessky.

MANUFACTURE OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. 23660/10. Pickel & Adolph.

NASAL INHALERS. 25804/10. Richards.

BI-FOCAL SPECTACLES. 27872/10. Imray. (Baker.)

PINACONE. 309/11. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.

CURATIVE OINTMENT. 2093/11. Kouyoumdjian.